W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ETC., White Pine Balsam AT JONES' PHARMACY.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893. No. 254

FOR CASH ONLY

A Good White Shirt, sold everywhere for $1.00, we sell it for 75c. Cash. This line we bought from a jobber who is giving up that part of the business. Remember, a full sized reinforced front, nicely laundried, for 75c. Only to be had from us—and can't be duplicated.

Men's and Boys' Rubber Coats, on heavy sheeting, for $1.75; worth $2.50.

Only two dozen of our 25c. Umbrellas left.

Boy's Overcoats, with Capes, from $1.75 up. Boy's Reefers from $1.75 up.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, 35 Johnson Street.

New Goods Received
AT "THE WESTSIDE"

Wool Vests . . . A Special Line of 100 dozen Ladies' and Children's Wool Vests at 50c., 60c., 65c. Best Value in the city.

Cashmere Hose A Full Range in Ladies' and Children's. Splendid Value.

Lined Kid Gloves Two Qualities in Fur Tops. $1.40 and $2.00 per pair.

Mantles, Jackets, Capes and . . . Waterproofs . . A visit to our Show Rooms will convince you that we are doing the trade in this department. The second shipment just received has added greatly to the already large stock. Comparison of Prices and Styles invited.

Oct. 23, 1893. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Last of our Fall Consignments
OF
Carpets

HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

Slippers
Just what you need for
The Hospital Ball

They are the Finest Goods obtainable. Just opened, several cases of the very
LATEST STYLES.

KID
Black Onze,
Cardinal,
White.

SATIN
Cream,
Gold,
Pink,
White.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"
ONE CENT
Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or general servant. Apply 112 Chatham St. 628-4t

WANTED—A youth who is steady, industrious, well recommended and willing to learn. Apply 183 Johnson street. 628-2

FOR SALE—20 acres on Cordova Bay; a good 5-roomed cottage; 8 miles from city; price, $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. 628-tf

FOUND—A small gray horse. Owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply W. Smith, P. O. Box 342. 628-2t

FOR SALE—160 acres 6 miles from Duncan's Station, 40 acres good bottom land; log house, chicken house; some clearing and ditching; cheap at $600. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. 628-tf

Notice to Contractors.

Whole or separate tenders will be received until noon Saturday, Nov. 4th, for the erection of a two story frame residence for J. A. Lawrence, to be built on the corner of Beacon and St. Andrews streets. A certified check of five per cent. of the amount must accompany each tender.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. C. EWART,
Architect.
Office, 2nd floor, Duck Building. 628-3

VICTORIA THEATRE
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1ST
MISS CLARA LIPMAN
.....AND.....
MR. LOUIS MANN,
In the Three Act Comedy Success
The Laughing Girl

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

MONDAY will be the last day but ONE for paying Taxes to entitle persons to rebate of one-sixth.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

THERE WAS A SCENE

Grand Trunk Directors Met Yesterday in London.

IN REGULAR HALF YEARLY SESSION

Appointment of an Auditor Caused Bitter Feelings.

Lord Claud Hamilton's Victim Takes Vigorous Action—His Lordship Has Another Engagement Meanwhile—The New Auditor Not Popular—The Meeting Breaks Up in Disorder.

London, Oct. 28.—The attendance at the Grand Trunk half yearly meeting was quite as large as usual, and the proceedings on the whole passed off smoothly, although a lively incident occurred at the close in connection with the appointment of the auditor. Sir Henry Tyler, who presided, moved the adoption of the report in a lengthy speech. After denying that Mr. Vanderbilt's purchase of an interest in the Delaware road would injure the Grand Trunk traffic, he said that the directors were bitterly disappointed at the result of the company's working during the past half year. Everything went against them, and under all the circumstances the directors were agreeably surprised to find themselves able to pay a dividend of one per cent. on guaranteed stock. He then described in detail his recent journey over the company's system, and concluded by expressing the belief that they might fairly hope for better results during the current half year of the World's fair. Traffic was fairly satisfactory, and there was ground for hope that the government would next year remit the coal duties which had been imposed in the east of the Dominion.

After a desultory discussion, in which the shareholders urged more stringent economy, the report and accounts were unanimously passed.

Mr. Household, who was two years ago elected auditor, complained that in consequence of Lord Claude Hamilton's bitter attack on him at the last meeting he had been ousted from his position by the board. He said he had issued a writ against Lord Claude Hamilton. Sir Henry Tyler explained that Lord Claude Hamilton had just left the meeting to keep another appointment, and that only two days ago the board had appointed Mr. Whinney instead of Mr. Household owing to statements made and with the concurrence of a large majority of the shareholders. This explanation was not well received by the meeting, and a scene of much confusion ensued when Sir Henry Tyler put the resolution confirming Mr. Whinney's appointment and declared it carried. The meeting broke up in disorder, many of the shareholders present hissing and groaning and shouting "resign."

Studying Silver Matters.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—Raphael Georges Levy of Paris is in the city to remain several days. M. Levy is in Colorado to study the silver question. He will visit the various mines of this and other producing states and territories. He is professor of political economy in the school of science at Paris. While here he will gather such facts relating to the bearing of silver on the political institutions of the world as will enable him to deliver a course of lectures upon that subject before the school of science. M. Levy will gather complete statistics upon the subject.

Mayor Harrison's Wedding.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Mayor Carter Harrison has fixed his wedding day for November 7th. On that day he will be married to Miss Annie Howard of New Orleans. The ceremony is to be performed at the home of the bride-elect in that city. In accordance with present plans the wedding will be a small affair. It is reported that mayor is to charter a special train from Chicago to New Orleans for himself and party, which will include his cabinet, his two sons and their families and several others.

Whiskey Going Up.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 28.—The whiskey trust to-day gave notice of an advance of one cent a gallon in the price of spirits, to take effect to-morrow. This is an advance of three cents a gallon in two weeks, and the trust officials say this price, with the profit gained by the feeding of cattle at their distilleries, will enable them to show a margin of profit on their operations. They are already beginning to discuss the resumption of dividend payments, which have been suspended since last winter.

Sale of El Cid.

New York, Oct. 28.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railway company, which owns the Morgan line of steamers, yesterday confirmed the report that the new steamship El Cid, which has made such a fine record, has been sold. He said he believed that Charles R. Flint & Co. were the purchasers and the price about $500,000, although she was worth much more and ought to have brought at least $600,000. The El Cid was bought for use by the Brazilian government, either to convey arms to Brazil from the United States or to be fitted out as an armed cruiser.

Peixoto the Purchaser.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Tribune this morning says: "Last night it leaked out that the El Rio, sister ship to the El Cid, has been sold to the same people who bought the last-named vessel. It is true that this rumor could not be positively confirmed, but there is little doubt of its truth. The El Rio is in every apparent particular similar to the El Cid, and can be altered into an exceedingly fast and efficient war ship. Each vessel is of 4,500 tons register, built of steel, length 406 feet over all, and beam 48 feet. Their coal capacity is 1,000 tons each and their consumption about 60 tons a day, during which time they will run about 400 miles. Their machinery was designed by Horace Lee, a naval constructor, who incorporated into it many features peculiar to war ships. The El Rio is now on her way here from New Orleans, and will arrive next Tuesday. The purchase of the El Rio makes it practically certain that Peixoto is the purchaser of the El Cid and of the arms contracted for recently."

A Repentant Monster.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 28.—James E. Stone, the self-confessed murderer of the Wratten family, appears contented now that he has given out his third, and what he says is his last, confession. He says he has placed his faith in God, and that when he dies he will meet his victims in heaven. Stone dilikes to undergo trial lest he be mobbed while it is in progress. Yesterday he spoke in tender tones of his wife, and said it was womanly in her to betray him and give her evidence to the grand jury. When he posed for his picture yesterday he said one of them must be sent to his wife.

An Aerial Torpedo Thrower.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Herald says the Brazilian government has purchased the sixteen and a half inch dynamite aerial torpedo thrower, weighing 40 tons, that has recently been finished by the Cold Spring foundry, under contract with the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction company of New York, and that it will be mounted on board the steamer El Cid within a week.

Anti-Romanist Mobbed.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Ex-Priest Slattery lectured last night in Central Turner hall to an audience that packed the place. His theme was "Anti-Romanism," and he did the matter full justice. Towards the close a large crowd of loafers and toughs gathered on the sidewalk and began hooting. The meeting was brought to a hurried close and as the lecturer left the hall he was greeted with a shower of stones. Windows were smashed, and the crowd became a riotous mob. There was a carriage in waiting, and the lecturer and his wife were forced to run the gauntlet of a torrent of the foulest abuse and violence. One of the missiles struck him fairly in the back, inflicting slight injury. He was escorted to the Laclede hotel by a handful of friends and a squad of police, surrounded by hundreds of hoodlums, yelling, "Lynch the apostate!" "Hang the villain!" etc. Mr. Slattery is billed for one more lecture here, and he declares it will be delivered if he dies for it. His wife is an ex-nun, who was known in the convent as Sister Mary Elizabeth.

Women Cannot be Members.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The appeal committee of the Methodist church, now in session here, have come to the conclusion that the ruling of the president of the Nova Scotia conference, admitting a woman as a member, was wrong. They therefore hold that a woman cannot be a member of a conference in the Methodist church in Canada.

Drowned While Hunting.

Carleton Place, Ont., Oct. 28.—Noble Benett and Richard Wills were drowned in the Mississippi Lake, at Carleton Place on Thursday night. They were duck shooting and it is supposed their canoe was upset in a gale. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The canoe was found this morning.

Landing of William Penn.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—The celebration of the 207th anniversary of the landing of William Penn took place to-day. Commemorative ceremonies were held on the ground on which the landing took place, consisting of a reproduction of the landing of Penn, a council of Indians, smoking the pipe of peace, barter for lands, and singing and school children's parade. A display of fireworks to-night will conclude the celebration.

A New Star Discovered.

Boston, Oct. 28.—At Harvard college observatory yesterday there was discovered upon a photograph plate from the Harvard astronomical station in Peru a star in the southern constellation "Norman," 50 degrees south, declination 8 degrees, below the Harvard horizon.

A Telegram From the Czar.

Toulon, Oct. 28.—Before President Carnot left this city for Paris he read aloud in the reception room of the prefecture a telegram from the Czar thanking France for the cordial welcome extended the Russian naval officers.

Was It Murder or Accident?

Port Rowan, Ont., Oct. 28.—Messengers have just arrived from Long Point with the intelligence that a man named Graham, from Goderich, was shot dead on the Anderson property yesterday morning. It is supposed to be accidental. The coroner has been notified and the mayor of Goderich requested to notify the friends of Mr. Graham, who is said to have owned a part of the Anderson estate, which he bought from G. Perry, of Simcoe.

HERE AND THERE.

In 1887 a curious duel was fought in Paris, when two rivals met at the house of their divinity. After a few high words an immediate encounter was decided upon, and, neither swords nor pistols being at hand, two ornamental crossbows were taken from the walls of the drawing-room. An adjournment into the garden was made, and in a few minutes one of the lovers was pierced in the arm by his opponent's shaft. In 1889 a still more singular duel was fought, the weapons in this case being umbrellas. After a furious struggle one of the combatants fell, run through the eye, and soon afterwards died.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Senators Gorman and Sherman Debate the Silver Question.

MR. GORMAN CRITICISES MR. SHERMAN

The Republicans Hold the Key to the Situation.

Democrats Obliged to Set Aside Life long Convictions to Meet the Issue—Further Financial Trouble for the Treasurery Predicted — Democrats Must Assume the Responsibility.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The final vote on the question of repeal will probably be taken on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Senator Voorhees made a careful canvass of the situation this morning and came to the conclusion that there would be no chance of disposing of the subject to-day. There are about 25 amendments of which notice has been given. If these are sufficient the roll calls and speeches must be necessarily brief. The senate galleries were crowded this morning in expectation of lively scenes in the final stages of the silver struggle. Most of the senators were in their seats. Sherman was asked a number of questions regarding the fund created under the resumption act and the law relating to the use of the gold reserve. He admitted the treasury had not asked for a bond issue, but said congress must do something to help the secretary of the treasury at once. Sherman sent to the clerk's desk an amendment which he had intended offering. It authorizes an issue of 3 per cent. bonds not exceeding $200,000,000, redeemable in three years in coin in denominations of $50 or the multiples thereof.

Gorman criticized Sherman's attitude. The Republicans, he said, held the key to the situation, and the president had been obliged to accept Sherman's conditions. Gorman recalled Sherman's statement published in an interview that unconditional repeal was impossible.

Sherman replied that it would have been except for the collapse of the compromise.

Gorman said the Democrats had been obliged to set aside lifelong convictions to meet this emergency in the administration. Had the Republicans shown less partizanship a better bill could be passed. Gorman said he expected further financial trouble for the treasury, but said that the Democratic party was now controlling the entire government, and would have to assume the responsibility of meeting the impending trouble.

The Romulus Smugglers.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The case of Charles Johnston, charged with smuggling, before Commissioner Heacock yesterday afternoon, Harry Hendricson, the boatman, testified to Johnston passing six bags from the steamer Romulus to his boat, which he afterwards learned contained opium. After the customs officers had corroborated this testimony the case was adjourned until this morning.

Will be a Total Loss.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The wrecked Pacific Mail steamer City of New York is still on the rocks at Point Bonita. The vessel has been gradually settling, and the indications are, as first telegraphed, that she will be a total loss. The work of removing the cargo was resumed this morning. It is in a much damaged condition.

The Patriarch of Venice.

Rome, Oct. 28.—It is announced today that entente cordiale has been established between the Vatican and the Quirinal on the question of King Humbert's right to appoint the Patriarch of Venice.

Very Weak But no Pain.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Sir John Abbott is growing weaker. He passed a good night, and he suffers no pain.

Spanish America.

Valparaiso, Oct. 28.—Much sympathy is expressed by officials of the Chilean navy for acting Rear-Admiral Stanton. They like the friendly spirit he showed in saluting Admiral Mello, and are sorry he has been detached for it. It is regarded in official circles here as highly probable that Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay will recognize the provisional government set up by Admiral Mello at Desterro, and the hope is generally expressed that the United States will adopt the same course.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 28.—The city was thrown into alarm last night, and the performances in the theatres suspended by order of the authorities. In the chief square of the city a riot had been started by a body of Cacerists, who were soon firing off their revolvers in a reckless manner. The mob was dispersed without much trouble, however, and the home minister, prefect and chief of police, patrolled the city in person far into night. A strict order was given the police to prevent a repetition of the riot, but it broke out again this afternoon with renewed force. It was started by a group of Cacerists, who, from the balcony of the municipal buildings, fired upon a body of men below, who were cheering for Pierola and Congress. One of the men fired upon was instantly killed, and several others were wounded. The shots were answered by the party attacked, and a crowd quickly gathered. Banks and stores in the neighborhood were quickly closed by their owners. The military, however, were promptly on the spot and the cavalry soon cleared the square. All was quiet again by five o'clock and the cavalry men made arrangements to patrol the city all night. The home minister and minister of war re visiting all parts of the city to see orders for the prevention of further riots are strictly carried out.

DEBATE ON SILVER.

Senator Sherman Lays His Plans for the Coming Session.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The opinion prevails in the Senate that the House will pass the repeal bill when sent over with very little delay. Whether there shall then be a recess or adjournment will depend upon the committee on ways and means. If the Democratic members of that committee are of the opinion that the tariff bill will be in shape for presentation before the time for the beginning of the regular session a recess is more probable than adjournment. Otherwise adjournment will take place.

A well defined report has been in circulation about the capitol that there had been an effort made to have the Democratic managers in the Senate postpone voting upon the bill until after the Virginia election. It appears the Virginia Populists have made the fight almost entirely upon the silver question and have made such headway as to render the Democratic managers somewhat anxious, but when it was represented that immediate passage of the bill would have a good effect in Massachusetts and New York it was thought best to let the bill take its course.

Senator Power spent a considerable portion of the day in gathering facts concerning silver bullion in the treasury, with a view to getting support for an amendment to the repeal bill providing for the coinage of this bullion. He finds there is sufficient bullion stored to make $134,000,000 if coined, and thinks there should be little objection to its being coined, especially in view of the fact that the seignorage on this silver, about $56,000,000, would furnish the money necessary to supply the threatened deficit in the treasury. There is a feeling among the silver Democrats that the bill should not be amended in any way at their instance, so that the administration may have all the praise and all the blame for it when it becomes law. Peffer denies that the Populists intend to filibuster against repeal.

Senator Sherman says he has no intention of offering an amendment to the repeal bill for the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds to strengthen the gold reserve at this session. At the regular session, however, he will introduce a bill for that purpose. It is the general opinon that a bond amendment to the present bill would not pass, and that it might endanger the passage of the bill itself.

Where is Nansen?

London, Oct. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes to-day under the caption "Has the Fram Gone Down?" a story regarding Captain Nansen's Arctic exploration vessel. The story is given on the authority of a Norwegian traveller, who was informed by a number of Samoieds, a nomadic people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from the mouth of the Petchera river to the Gulf of Khatangskee, that they had sighted the Fram frequently in the Kaara sea. She worked heavily and awkwardly among the ice for three days and made no progress. The traveller adds that it was the general opinion when the Fram was lying in Pet (Jugor) strait, between the west northwest extremity of Siberia and the island of Vaegats, that she was too deeply loaded and too cumbersome to force a passage through the ice. The traveller further says that he frequently visited Nansen while the Fram was in Pet strait, and found him greatly changed. He was vacillating and sometimes melancholy, restless and mentally feverish. The relations between the two men, however, were of the most cordial nature. The Russians believed that if the Fram was at the time referred to drifting in the Kaara sea, she must have been compelled to return to avoid being crushed in the ice. The Pall Mall Gazette remarks that if this course had been decided on news of the vessel must have been had ere this. The question now is whether the Fram reached New Siberia or sank.

Spaniards on Morocco.

Madrid, Oct. 27.—The Spanish troops at Melilla began throwing up earthworks for the defence of the men who will build the forts on the heights of Seid el Gurach. The fort will be the strongest of the series of fortifications to be erected at once, and will accommodate when finished some 300 men, and will mount six heavy guns. Shortly after the work was begun the tribesmen began forming in battle array. The Spanish troops were then ordered to prepare for action. General Margall believed that a battle was imminent. A dispatch received late this evening from Melilla says that the Spaniards had opened an artillery fire upon the tribesmen. It is announced officially this evening that the tribesmen before Melilla began firing upon the trenches at 4 o'clock this evening upon the Spaniards working upon the heights. They then advanced upon the trenches and tried to surround the Spanish forces, which were obliged to retire. No further details are obtainable, as no press dispatches have been allowed to pass the censors at Melilla.

Prussia's Soldier Hero.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—A grand banquet was given at the Kaiserhoff hotel to-night to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of the surender by Marshal Bazaine of Metz, the capital of Lorraine, to the German forces, when, without a shell being thrown into the city 6,000 officers, 173,000 men and over 400 pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Prussians. The day was also the anniversary of the birth of Prince Friedrich Leopold, son of the late Prince Friedrich Charles. Prince Friedrich occupied the seat of honor at the right hand of Emperor William. After the third course of the banquet had been served Emperor William arose and said: "This is a fitting day to remember the great hero, Prussia's field marshal, to whose leadership victory faithfully clung. We who were associated with the prince in his lifetime now remember the soldier only, but the lonely man who lived silently in his woods, planting trees and enjoying their blossoming exactly as he had formerly planted the germs of future greatness in the Prussian army, now rests silently after his mortal pilgrimage. To the memory of this lonely man, who sleeps the eternal sleep under his favorite lime trees, I empty this glass." The emperor spoke with deep and visible emotion, and after he had finished he turned to Prince Friedrich Leopold and warmly pressed his hands. The prince referred to by the emperor was Prince Friedrich Charles, the "Red Prince," who was a nephew of Emperor William I. He had a wide military reputation before the Franco-Prussian was and was the author of several military works. He commanded the second German army in the war with France, and he it was who drove Marshal Bazaine into Metz and subsequently compelled the capitulation of the city. He died June 15, 1885.

For the Brazilian Trade.

New York, Oct. 27.—It is said that the house which purchased the arms and ammunition in such large quantities for use in the Brazilian war has just bought for an enormous price one of the swiftest and strongest of the Morgan line steamers. The purchase was made this present week, and the vessel sold is the El Cid, the queen of the Morgan fleet, the remarkable passage of which from New Orleans to New York was commented upon at much length. That the purchasers of the El Cid wanted her at once is shown by the enormous price paid for her. This, said one of the managers of the line to-day, is fully two or three times what the vessel is worth. To-morrow she will be turned over to her new purchasers. The purchasers are nominally the Broad street firm of Chas. A. Flint & Co., the same firm that only a few days ago bought in a consignment $200,000 worth of arms and ammunition from the Hotchkiss Gun Company. These are to be delivered on board a vessel in New York within sixteen days. There was no mention in the agreement of the name of the vessel on board which the arms and ammunition wer to be delivered. The purchase of the El Cid from Collis P. Huntington, representing the Morgan steamship line, now supplies that omission.

General Disputches.

Paris, Oct. 27.—M. Judet, director of Le Petit Journal, who went to Copenhagen to present to the children of the Czar, who were then visiting there, gifts or souvenirs of the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, writes to his paper that he was twice received at Fredensborg by the Czarewitch. They conversed on the internal affairs of France with which the Czarewitch was intimately acquainted. The Czarewitch said, in speaking of the reception accorded the Russian officers, that he rejoiced at the self-control of the crowds. He further said that he admired the French army. Judet, in his letter, said that, for reasons of prudence, he withholds important utterances by the Czarewitch, which, however, if they were known, would be more than agreeable to France.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Prince Bismarck has completed his memoirs covering the years from 1866 to 1870. The representative of the United Press in this city learns that the memoirs are devoid of sensational revelations, and that they are chiefly historic and a justification of his policy.

Compulsory Paper Money.

The proposal to return to the old plan of paper money and state banking brings to mind the paper money scheme of Rhode Island.

In the year 1776 Rhode Island tried that experiment to her heart's content. The historian (McMaster's History of the People of the United States) tells us that "in the course of the debate which preceded the passage of the paper bill in the legislature, it was noticed that the speakers on the affirmative were invariably from the country districts, and the debaters on the negative as invariably from the rich seaboard towns, Newport, Providence, Bristol, Westerly, each sent up men trained in the great school of commerce and trade, familiar with all questions of finance. . . . But no argument which they could advance could turn the votes of men who had come up for the express purpose of abolishing taxes, suspending the excise, and emitting a currency which was, in their belief, to flow into their pockets much faster than it could possibly flow out."

"A call was made for a forcing act, which the legislature quickly passed. Every one who should, according to this act, refuse to take the bills in payment for gold, or should in any way discourage their circulation, was to be fined £100 and lose the rights of a freeman.

"The effect of the law was to make worse the matter it was desired to mend. The merchants denounced it as iniquitous, and declared they would pack up their goods and set off for another state before they would submit to so wicked an act. Indeed they refused, almost to a man, to make any sales. The traders followed their example and closed their shops or disposed of their trade by barter. For a time business was at an end and money almost ceased to circulate except among the supporters of the bank. Rent was paid in grain; nor was it by any means, in some towns, a rare thing to see cobblers exchanging shoes for meat, and shopkeepers taking cords of wood for yards of linen."

The Arabian Mare.

The most marked equine distinction between the African and Asiatic Arabs is that the latter ride mares, while the former use stallions. I have reason to believe that far out on the Libyan desert proper the same rule as to mares prevails. But on the edge of the desert the stallion is preferred. Among the Syrian Bedouins the reverse is the case. The mare is the darling of the Sheik; the pet of the family. She is treated as a child; far better really than the children. The most perfect of these stallions are kept; the rest are sent to the cities for sale. This accounts for the fact that the traveller sees only stallions.

The price paid for a good average 4-year-old horse delivered in Damascus or Jerusalem runs from $30 to $50; a fine horse costs $70 to $100. There is no price put on a stunner; you must negotiate as for a homestead—perhaps as you would for a wife.

The high bred Arabian desert mares are always kept in condition. They are thin, and their naturally small frame makes them appear more so. "You raise buffaloes, not horses," an Arab of the desert will say to the owner of a fine, well rounded stallion. The splendid beauty of the Arabian, as we understand it, is to him a delusion. He has but one test—race, and the speed and endurance which ought to come of race. The Arabians which the ordinary traveler picks out as the finest are those which fill the eye; the finest mare in the desert may be far from a beauty; she is "a run 'un to look at, but a devil to go."—Harper's Magazine.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine.

Night and Day in a Cab.

Professor Heinrich Brugsch, of the University of Berlin, the most distinguished of living Egyptologists, is publishing in the Vossische Zeitung a series of chapters entitled "My Life and Wanderings," which are interesting not only on account of the revelations of the author's personality and the reminiscences of celebrated scientists of the earlier half of this century which they contain, but also by the great anecdotes which the great savant has a happy faculty of relating.

On Professor Brugsch's first visit to Alexandria he lodged with an old fellow generally known by the sobriquet of "Father Langfeld," which one of his Mecklenburg compatriots had bestowed upon him in allusion to his fidelity to the creed expressed in Luther's celebrated couplet about "Wine, Women and Song." He rendered important service a many ways, and Professor Brugsch made him promise that if ever he came to Berlin again he would visit him.

Some years afterward Father Langfeld appeared one morning at the Professor's rooms in Berlin. After the customary greetings Professor Brugsch inquired:

"And where are you staying, Father Langfeld?"

"Here, below."

"What! In the same house with me? That's a curious coincidence."

"Not at all. In a cab."

"Ah! you have just come from the station, and are you looking for a hotel?"

"On the contrary; lived in the cab since yesterday."

"What in the name of common sense do you mean? And your luggage?"

"Carry it with me," and with his fat right hand he patted a small bag slung on his shoulder by a green strap. "Here are brush, comb, soap and money."

"But please explain yourself more fully; I don't understand at all."

"Not much to explain. Live day and night in the cab; sleep perhaps a couple of hours in the stable, covered with a horse blanket. Summer, you know! Cabman shows me everything worth seeing—intelligent fellow—spares me the expense of a valet de place. Eat and drink well, see everything, hear everything, know everything. Cab stops. I get out, receive instructions and explore; cabman waits until I get back. If I need linen or anything, buy it, cabman gets all that I cast off. Quite contented. No extra luggage to pay for, no hotel bills, no tips, no bundles, no questions; everything all right. Stay three days longer. Now, Herr Doctor, put on you coat and visit me in my hotel. Let the cabman drive us whither he will. Very convenient!"

Father Langfeld had already done Trieste, Vienna and Prague in the same fashion and firmly believed it was the only way to see the world. He subsequently applied his system with equal success to Paris and London. It has its merits; whether they are not more than counterbalanced by its disadvantages, each individual must determine for himself.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents. ttu&w

The Danger of London Streets.

Five thousand five hundred in twelve months is the number of persons run over in the streets of London. It seems to be accepted as a natural dispensation that these wholesale street casualties should go on every year, just as in India public opinion regards so many deaths from snake bites annually as part of the eternal fitness of things. A very large proportion of the accidents occur in the neighborhood of the Mansion House, where the bus and cab traffic is thicker than at any point in London. The worst of it is that the number of these street accidents exhibits an alarming tendency to increase. India rubber tires and noiseless pavements and rounded corners are among the newer contributory causes. Covered vans, with projecting hoods, the drivers of which can only see straight ahead, are the causes of many casualties. But the greatest danger of all, and perhaps the easiest to be remedied, is of much older date. Cyclists and drivers of private and hackney carriages are compelled by law to carry lights from sunset to sunrise, but the legislature omitted to include vans, lorries, cars and carts.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

The Waste of Fuel.

Speaking of the terrible and increasing waste of fuel, Mr. Jeremiah Head, in his British Association paper, says that our stores have been drawn on to some degree for 1000 years, and extensively for more than 100. Authorities tell us that another 1000 years will exhaust all the more accessible supplies. But suppose they hold out 5000 years, the human race will at least, as far as we can at present see, have only wind and animals as motive power, and the only modes of transit will be sailing and rowing, driving, cycling, riding and walking. Sir Robert Ball has estimated that in not less than 5,000,000 and not more than ten million years the sun will become too cold to support life on this planet. Between the 5000 years when fuel will certainly be exhausted, there will still be 4,995,000 years in which, according to present appearances man will have to give up his hardly earned victories over matter and other animals, and the latter will again surpass him, each in its own element, because he has no fuel.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 2½ pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

COLDS & COUGHS
QUICKLY YIELD TO
ALLEN'S Lung Balsam

An Irish Lady Astronomer.

Mis Mary Clarke, who won the distinction of being the first woman to take the Actonian prize at the Royal Institution, and who is certainly the foremost British female astronomer, is a native of Cork and a niece of Baron Deasy. She was educated at home, where, like Sir Walter Scott, the library was the place in which she was always at home, and the source of her inspiration to the study of science from her very childhood. While still inside 20 she had mastered enough abstruse works to give a respectable character for industry to a professor, and her present attainments receive sufficient recommendation in the fact that her publishers will soon be called upon to provide a fourth edition of her "Popular History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century," a work which, notwithstanding its "popular" character, has found so much favor with our exacting competitors in scientific research in Germany as to have obtained a large circulation in the form of a translation into the language of that country. Miss Clarke is pre-eminently an investigator of the thorough order. For the "System of the Stars" she spent two months studying at the Cape Observatory, where she was the guest of Dr. Gill, the Astronomer Royal.

Increasing Consumption of Tobacco.

There is a large increase in the consumption of tobacco reported by the British commissioners of Inland Revenue. They say it would not have been surprising, considering the general state of trade as well as the derangement of the labor market by strikes in various parts of the country during the past year, had the consumption of tobacco showed a falling off as compared with the previous year, especially as that year, as well as the year before, has shown an exceptionally large increase upon the year immediately preceding it. Instead of this, however, there has been an increased consumption of 1,109,007 pounds, and it is very remarkable that since the reduction of the duty by 4 pence per pound in 1887, and the enforcement at the same time of a limit of moisture in manufactured tobacco, the consumption has in each succeeding year increased in a greater ratio than the population. The amount consumed per head is now 3 5-8 ounces more than when the changes mentioned took place, and 2 1-2 ounces more than was ever used prior to the increase of the duty in 1878, and when the rate of duty was practically the same as now. The amount consumed per head is 1 pound 10 5-8 ounces.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills to aid digestion. 25 cents.

The Ideal Food for Infants!

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

[Registered.]

MILK GRANULES.

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, re-action, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins by

The JOHNSON FLUID BEEF Co.
MONTREAL.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 87 Third street, Victoria.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians, 106 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS
In British Columbia,
F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.
BR. SHIP FORMOSA.
Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.
e3

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. e3

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER
Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited.

AND

In the matter of the Winding Up Act and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that an order to wind up the business of the said company was on the 13th day of October inst., made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. A. F. Scaife has been appointed provisional liquidator of the estate and effects of the company and notice is hereby given to the creditors, contributories, shareholder or members of the said company that an application will be made at the Court of the Supreme Court at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, on Friday, the 27th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the appointment of Mr. A. H. Scaife as the sole liquidator of the estate and effects of the said company.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.
Dated at Victoria, 13 Oct., 1893. o13-2w

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1893.
BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1287, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. T. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. fy31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.
a20

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C

Hanna & Taylor
Successors to Lockhart & Co.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Assignees.
Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o13-tf

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,
Have nothing to do with the case;
'Tis the soft summer showers that spoil the fine gowns,
Then the ladies give Rigby first place.

Probably no invention of the present century has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of the public as the Rigby process of rendering ordinary cloth waterproof without affecting the porosity, texture, feeling or appearance of the fabric in any way.

Rubber coats are a thing of the past and umbrellas are gradually going into disuse. Men and women can now walk the streets in their Rigby coats or wraps during the heaviest rainstorm without the least discomfort, and the beauty of a Rigby is that it is just as good for fine weather as any other coat.

Nearly every one you see wears a "Rigby," but you would not know it was waterproof from its appearance.

Be sure you ask for "Rigby." Write the name down in your hat, so that you won't forget it. Every dealer handles "RIGBY."

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,

Has been instructed by Messrs. Jay & Co., Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at their Nursery, Cook Street,

On Friday, Nov. 3rd, at 11 a.m.

a large assortment of

EVERGREEN SHRUBS,
SHADE TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FRUIT TREES.

Full particulars will be advertised later. The Pandora Street tram cars pass within half a block of the Nursery grounds. Terms cash. JOSHUA DAVIES,
oc-25 Auctioneer.

An Intelligent Dove.

I have before me while I write a live black dove, dozing on a cushion on a lounge. This bird was picked up by me in a dying condition on a cold Sunday afternoon in a public park. It was young; not able to feed itself then, and in consequence was at the point of succumbing to hunger and cold.

I carefully treated and nourished it with my mouth, for this is the only way you can feed a young pigeon or dove properly, and to those who want to try this I would remark that no tobacco or whiskey mouth can raise a young pigeon.

The dove has become to me and my wife as great a comfort as a child could ssjvcebb mfwyp mfwyp cmrflyu gkqyp possibly be. She has all her freedom, for I do not believe in caging up anything except flies and bugs, mice and rats. She has the intelligence to ask for food and drink, and even when she wants to take a bath she gives to us the sign by laying herself on the floor and fluttering her wings in the manner birds generally do when they are really in the water.

She knows how to kiss as well as the sweetest girl in Boston, and every morning she comes to my bed and convinces herself that I am really there.

Her favored food is hempseed.

Those readers who are inclined to think that those birds have no reasoning powers but only instinct would be very much confused by a visit from this black dove of mine. She will convince any one in a very short time that she knows me, obeys me on the instant without force or harsh words; fears some, not all, strangers, and knows how to select her confidants; when you think those birds don't look at you they have already taken you in without your knowledge, and they will act on their first impressions.

If a man did the same always he would be more nearly right than he is after deliberation in the judging of human nature.—Boston Globe.

After Effects of La Grippe.

Parry Sound, Oct. 16.—In the year 1891 Miss Ida L. Hicock of this place suffered from a severe attack of "La Grippe." Her life was saved, but, as is too often the case, the victim of this dread disease did not escape scot free. Ever since her illness Miss Hicock has suffered from nervous prostration and insomnia. Nothing in the way of medicine did her any good, until she recently began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. She has just finished the second box of the pills, and the result has been a delightful surprise to herself and her friends. She is rapidly recovering and no longer suffers from insomnia, but enjoys refreshing sleep. Here is another case in which an unsuspected kidney affection entailed much suffering and many months of misery.

Many other people are doubtless unconscious sufferers from kidney trouble. Fortunately this remedy is within easy reach of them, if they will avail themselves of it.

A BAD CASE!

A Montreal Lady Who Dreaded Insanity!

Her Troubles Were Leading to That Condition!

Physicians Failed to Make Her Well.

SHE BECAME DISHEARTENED AND DESPONDENT!

Some Friends Cheered Her Sinking Heart.

ADVISED A NEW TREATMENT!

She Used Paine's Celery Compound!

It Worked Miraculously!

She Is Now Well and Strong!

There is nothing that gives more pleasure and happiness to the average man and woman than delivery from agony and suffering. We all expect to meet with a certain amount of pain, and expect to be called upon to share some of life's trials while in this vale of tears; but continued months and years of excruciating agony we are not prepared for.

Mrs. A. Legault, of 775 St. Andre street, Montreal, has had her sad and terrible experiences in the way of bodily sufferings and mental anguish. Her troubles—headache, sleeplessness, nervous prostration and loss of memory—were fast making her a physical wreck, and leading on to the dark gulf of insanity.

At a critical period kind friends advised the use of Paine's Celery Compound, that great preparation discovered by Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth Medical College. Mrs. Legault tells us that shortly after she commenced the use of Paine's Celery Compound it worked wonderfully and miraculously. This is indeed the experience of thousands who have used the life-giving remedy. No other medicinal agent has ever done such a work in the world of suffering, and no other can point to so many victories over disease and death. In the following letter Mrs. Legault fully explains her sufferings and tells of her complete cure:

"I cannot help telling all sufferers what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I would have been a lost woman had I continued six months longer in suffering. My case was a bad one. Headache, insomnia, nervous prostration and loss of memory made up my troubles, and I feared they would lead to insanity. I went to several doctors, who treated me with all their skill, but I did not get any better. As I am the mother of seven children I became disheartened with failures and being obliged to spend so much money. My friends advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle gave me a little relief, but the second began to work miraculously on my nerves. I'll continued using the compound, and after taking nine bottles I can positively say I am cured."

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

The Only Man in Parliament Hill Who is Independent of the Government.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—"The auditor-general is the Bible." So said the minister of finance during the last session, speaking from his place in parliament. There is nothing inspired about the auditor-general, however. His department is a sort of cold storage for hard, high and dry facts. He would not take the word of the prime minister as to an account, unless accompanied by a voucher. He would not even accept the word of a clerk of the department of the interior. The auditor-general might be called by many other names. He is the parliamentary watch-dog, the inquisitor, the censor, the very letter of the law. It is his duty to audit all the accounts paid by the federal government and to before passing them that they are properly covered by some of the appropriations voted by parliament. When an account does not appear to be regular he enquires into it; if he finds it charged against an appropriation which should not bear it he censures. His duties are defined and his whole course governed by an act of parliament. All acts of parliament appropriating public moneys are a guide to him and an instruction, and if the administration tries to take money from an appropriation and apply it in another direction the auditor-general will quote the statute in support of his veto.

The veto of even the president of the United States is not final, so there is an appeal from the attorney-general's dicta to the treasury board, which consists of six cabinet ministers always including the minister of finance and the minister of justice. This body may over-rule the decision of the auditor-general, who then passes the account in dispute, giving the ruling of the treasury board as authority for it. Under such circumstances, however, the auditor-general is obliged to report the case to the house of commons and submit the correspondence, so that the treasury board acting under this search-light is less liable to sanction anything which would be hard to defend in parliament.

At times even an order-in-council is ignored by the auditor-general, if he thinks its operation would infringe an act of parliament, as, for instance, when he writes as follows to the secretary of the department of railways and canals:

"I have an order-in-council of the 19th instant, authorizing the employment until the 31st instant, of certain employees of your department. There is no indication in the order-in-council that the employment conforms to the requirements of the civil service act. Will you therefore send me your recommendation to council and other information which may be necessary to show that the employment in each case is legal."

Or again:

"My reason for declining to honor the chief engineer's certificate for $618.50 is that the work is not done. The order-in-council, under which the chief engineer is allowed in this case to accept incomplete work as complete is, I think, ultra vires. The contractor's argument—that the work, although not up to specification, is as good as they have done for the Intercolonial before—is not one which should count for them."

This was referred to the treasury board, and as it was never again heard of it is to be presumed the government could not sustain their own action in conflict with the auditor-general.

A few other extracts from letters written by him to the heads of departments will serve as examples of the various ways in which this officer acts as a check on the public expenditure:

"Sir,—I have your application for a general letter of credit of $100,000 for your department. I regret that I am obliged to decline this credit, except in a restricted form. It will not apply to the following appropriations under 'Miscellaneous.' . . . The payments have been irregularly made for several months and therefore I do not feel justified in continuing the credit under which they are made."

"Sir,—Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with reference to an over-expenditure, to which I had called your attention on your vote for ammunition. I regret that your contentions that unexpended balances on other appropriations might be used for this over-expenditure, or that the annual sale of extra ammunition, which is credited to revenue, might be considered as an offset against it, seem to be against the provisions of the audit act. Under section 21 of that act I am to see that no cheque issues which would cause an excess of any direct parliamentary appropriation. I am unable, therefore, to pass your requisition for the bill of exchange.

"The cheque of July 27th, for $250, in favor of Mr. Louis Coste, for his July services, should be charged to 'chief engineer's staff,' instead of 'River St. Lawrence deepening,' and the payment should have been deferred until the end of the month."

The chief reason why the auditor-general is such an important officer is that he is an independent one. He is accountable only to parliament and can only be removed from office on address from the senate and house of commons. He is as independent as a judge on the bench.

The office of auditor-general was created in 1878 by Mr. Mackenzie. Prior to that date there was no parliamentary audit and the system in vogue was a loose one. All checks on expenditure were left to the separate departments.

At present a large part of the expenditure is made by letter of credit issued on the joint authority of the deputy minister of finance and the auditor-general to the various departments. Against these bulk sums the departments, through the deputy minister and accountant, draw the cheques, and at the end of each month a receiver-general's cheque is given to the bank on the production of the cashed cheques. At the end of the following month the departments return all cheques with vouchers to the auditor-general. Under this system no public money is handled by anybody in the employ of the government.

All pay lists are sent to the audit office to be certified before any can be paid. When found correct they are returned to the departments and the departmental officers make out the cheques, which, however, are not cashed until the pay lists are deposited in the bank. No money can be transferred by the receiver-general except on the joint action of the auditor-general. The periodical statements sent out by the government's financial agents in London are examined by the auditor-general.

In the case of public contracts, the resident engineer certifies to the work done, and this is endorsed at headquarters by the deputy minister, or chief engineer. Application is then made by the deputy to the auditor-general, who sees that there is a parliamentary appropriation, and that it covers the class of work certified to. The auditor-general then makes a certificate for this payment, which goes to the finance department, whose deputy says, 'Let a cheque issue.' The cheque, when made out, goes back to the auditor-general to be countersigned. It is then ready for the contractor. This system of securing certificates of work done from the engineer on the spot is a growth of the system since 1878. The audit act was drafted on the lines of the English act, but is more stringent in the way of keeping officials from handling the public cash. There are numerous safeguards in the public interest which need not be enumerated here. The closest supervision of the public expenditure cannot be too close where there are so many thousands of employees spread over territory some of which is so far removed from headquarters. Mr. Mackenzie's memory is entitled to the benefit of the audit act.

There has been but one auditor-general. John Lorn McDougall was appointed by Mr. Mackenzie when the office was created and he is there yet, good for another fifteen years. He is a native Canadian, having been born in Renfrew 54 years ago. He is a graduate and gold medalist of Toronto university. His father was elected to the old parliament of Canada. At the age of 29 he was elected to the first Ontario legislature, and allied himself with the opposition, then led by Archibald McKellar, afterwards by Mr. Blake. Not content with these legislative honors Mr. McDougall ran for the house of commons in 1869 as the Reform candidate and was elected and sat in both houses. He defeated his opponent, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, by 218 majority. The boundaries of the riding of South Renfrew were altered by the act of 1872, and in that year Mr. McDougall was defeated by James O'Reilly, the celebrated queen's counsel, who died suddenly in Kingston a dozen years ago.

This election was won by methods far superior to any now in vogue. On the last day of the session the Macdonald government had a change made in the bill adding five townships to the riding. There was not a stick of timber cut or a single settler in these five townships, but they polled a heavy vote for Mr. O'Reilly and the government. There was a protest, which was pending when the government was overborne by the Pacific scandal, and Mr. McDougall again, this time against Mr. W. Bannerman, a former supporter, and was successful. Being unseated he was declared re-elected by acclamation, on the ground that his opponent's nomination paper was irregular. Again unseated Mr. McDougall again defeated Bannerman. The election was again contested but no irregularity was proven, and Mr. McDougall kept his seat in peace for the balance of the term. The political career of the auditor-general was, it has been seen, brief but stormy. When in parliament he was the champion of compulsory voting.

Mr. McDougall has a rugged Scotch appearance, an open, cheery manner, silvered hair, iron-gray mustache and a hard, unsympathetic voice. Among the civil servants he is regarded as adamantine. He is certainly no respecter of persons. His correspondence reveals him as a man who is thoroughly posted in his duties, intelligent beyond the usual degree, and absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties. There is a robust ring about his official letters, and it is much in these days that Canada has at least one public officer whose administration of an important office has been beyond suspicion and above reproach.—A. J. Magurn in Montreal Witness.

"Burns and Scalds."

If you are so unfortunate as to injure yourself in this way, we can suggest a remedy that will (we speak from experience) soon relieve you of all pain and quickly heal the wound; it costs but 25 cents for the New big bottle and is sold by all druggists—ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

For Boilers Not in Use.

The following order for the preservation of boilers not in use has been issued to the navy by the French government: On board all ships in the reserve, as well as those which are laid up, the boilers will be completely filled with fresh water, and this is to apply to shell boilers as well as those of the tubulous or pipe type. In the case of large boilers with large tubes there will be added to the boiler a certain amount of milk of lime, following the instructions furnished by Belleville and Company for the preservation of the tubes of their boilers, or a solution of soda may be used instead. In the case of tubulous boilers with small tubes milk of lime or soda may be added, but the solution will not be so strong as in the case of the larger tube, so as to avoid any danger of contracting the effective area by deposit from the solution; but the strength of the solution will be just sufficient to neutralize any acidity of the water.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, **kidney trouble, and indigestion**, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such **excellent results** that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as **regular as clock-work.** At the time I began taking **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can weigh 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for **a traveling advertisement.** I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs, sent sealed, f. . Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

NO. 207.

A BY-LAW

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the City Engineer to make out, or cause to be made out, and report to the Council a general specification for the construction of house or building connections with the branch, main or common sewers, and for the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith, of all buildings to be hereafter erected in the City of Victoria.

Sec. 2 When such report or any amendment thereof has been adopted by the Council, the said specification, in its original or amended form, shall become the standard city specification for the works referred to in section one of this by-law.

Sec. 3. The owner of any building or premises used as a dwelling-house, hotel, restaurant, saloon, shop, store, office, factory, wash-house, or otherwise, shall, provided such building or any portion thereof be within one hundred and fifty feet of a branch, main or common sewer, cause all water-closets, sinks, wash-tubs, baths, etc., in the said building, and down pipes from the roof of such building, to be properly connected with such sewers in accordance with the provisions of this by-law; and shall cause all existing plumbing in connection therewith to be placed in good sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Sec. 4. Whenever it shall be deemed desirable to have a connection made between any building or premises and a branch, main or common sewer, the City Engineer shall send to the owner of such building or premises a written notice to have such connection made, accompanied by a copy of the standard specification aforesaid. And if, after the expiration of 30 days from the date of this notice, or such extended time as may be granted as hereinafter mentioned, the connection is not made in accordance with such specification the Engineer may have the work done at the expense of the owner of said building or premises, and such expense may be recovered by the Corporation in any Court of competent jurisdiction from such owner, or by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such owner; provided, however, that the City Engineer may grant for cause such extension of time to make the connection as he may deem advisable, not however exceeding thirty days, and after the expiration of such extended time may have the work done as aforesaid, at the expense of the owner, which expense may be recovered as foresaid.

Sec. 5. All privy vaults, dry-earth closets, and cess-pools in use for buildings coming under clauses 3 and 4 of this by-law, shall be cleaned out and filled up with clean dry earth or gravel, and water-closets substituted therefor where necessary.

Sec. 6. The sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of all buildings, both public and private, hereafter erected in the City of Victoria, shall be executed in accordance with the specification aforesaid, and with plans approved of by the City Engineer.

Sec. 7. Suitable drawings and detailed description of the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of any proposed building or premises required to be connected with the sewer, shall in every case be submitted for approval to the City Engineer by the architect of such building or premises, or by the person at whose expense such building is to be connected, and if approved, said drawings or copies thereof made at the expense of the parties connecting the building shall be filed in the office of the City Engineer; all such plans to be legibly drawn in ink on heavy white paper or on tracing cloth to a scale of eight feet to the inch.

Sec. 8. The architect or person erecting any building, or constructing any sewerage or plumbing work, shall send due notice to the City Engineer when the construction of the said building is sufficiently far advanced for inspection of the sewerage and plumbing aforesaid, and no part of any such sewerage and plumbing shall be covered up or concealed in any way until after it has been examined and approved in writing by the City Engineer.

Sec. 9. Whenever called upon so to do by the City Engineer, the owner of any building erected in the City of Victoria prior to the passage of this by-law shall forward to the City Engineer, to be placed on file, drawings and description of the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of said building.

Sec. 10. No person other than a licensed plumber, or pipe-layer authorized by the City Engineer, as the case may require, shall be employed or permitted to make any connection with a branch, main, or common sewer, or with any sewer leading thereto, or to do any plumbing connected with the sewerage of any building.

Sec. 11. No extension of any sewerage work previously accepted, or alteration to, or new connections with, such work, shall be made, except under the authority of the City Engineer, as provided for in this by-law.

Sec. 12. In tenement houses, containing more than one family, there shall be one water-closet for each family, and a separate cistern for each closet; in other houses, however, a group of closets, but not water-closets, on different floors, may be supplied from one tank.

Sec. 13. Except as provided in section 4 of this by-law, no person shall construct, reconstruct, alter, or extend any portion of the sewerage or plumbing work connected therewith of any building or premises, or make connection of such with any branch, main, or common sewer, unless he shall have previously made application for and obtained a permit therefor; such application is to be made upon the printed form supplied at the office of the City Engineer, and shall be accompanied by drawings and a detailed description of the proposed work as provided in section 7 of this by-law.

Sec. 14. A permit shall be granted or refused within seven days of the time of filing the application, and the permit of the City Engineer (if granted) shall be valid for three months from the date of issue, but no street shall be used for the making of the connection with any branch, main or common sewer for a greater length of time than the time mentioned in the permit.

Sec. 15. If the City Engineer shall find that the said plans and detailed description do not conform with the requirements of the specification adopted from time to time by the Council in respect to the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith, of buildings and premises in the City of Victoria, he shall not issue any permit for such sewerage or plumbing, and it shall be unlawful to proceed therewith.

Sec. 16. After a plan and detailed description have once been approved of by the City Engineer, no alteration or deviation from the same will be allowed, except on the written permission of the said Engineer.

Sec. 17. All existing sewers conveying sewage from any premises into any surface drain, box drain, cesspool, or other receptacle, for discharging sewage into the harbour or upon the shore of the Straits of Fuca, other than at the outlet for the sewage at Clover Point, shall so soon as he sewer is constructed in a street adjoining such premises, be disused, taken up, relaid, altered, improved, or reconstructed, as the City Engineer may deem advisable, and the said premises shall be connected with the general sewerage system of the city.

Sec. 18. No exhaust from steam engines, or blow-off from steam-boilers, shall be connected with either public or private sewers.

Sec. 19. No person shall use any sewer in an improper manner, by placing or allowing any substance other than ordinary sewage to enter the sewer through opening, trap or fitting connected therewith.

Sec. 20. The expense of keeping in repair branch sewers to buildings and premises shall be borne by the proprietor of the building or premises using any such branch sewers. If any such branch sewers, or the traps connected therewith, shall at any time become choked by the reason of the admission or placing therein substances other than ordinary sewage matter, the owner or occupier of the premises drained by such sewer shall defray the cost of cleaning the sewer.

When two or more premises are drained by any branch sewer, the City Engineer shall determine by whom and in what proportion the cost of repairs or of removing any obstruction, shall be paid.

Sec. 21. Any sewer, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, water-closet, urinal, sink or other fitting, laid, used or constructed otherwise than in accordance with this by-law, or the specification approved by the Council, or which shall, in the opinion of the City Engineer, be or become bad or defective in quality, shall upon notice in writing from the City Engineer, be removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed by the City Engineer; and the City Engineer may, should he think fit after due notice, remove or repair the said defective sewer or fitting, and charge the owner or occupier of the premises with the cost incurred, which may be recovered by the Corporation in the manner provided in section 4.

Sec. 22. No arrangements shall be made for supplying water-closets except by self-closing cocks, and no arrangements shall be made for cleaning water-closets or privy vaults by waste pipe from wash basins or sinks, or by any other means of evasion; but they shall be fitted up with the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to them respectively.

Sec. 23. All openings for ventilation made in accordance with the specification adopted by the Council shall at all times be kept open and perfectly free from obstruction. Every occupier shall see that all openings to drains upon his premises, whether for ventilation or otherwise, and all traps and other fittings, are at all times in good order, clean and free from obstruction.

Sec. 24. The City Engineer, or other person acting under his authority, may, upon giving due notice, enter, at all reasonable hours, into any house or premises connected with the sewers in order to examine whether the sewers and fittings in such house or premises are in proper order. Any person refusing such admission, or in any way hindering such officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 25. No person shall remove the cover of any manhole, ventilator or flush-tank, unless duly authorized by the City Engineer, or shall deposit rubbish or garbage of any description in any sewer, man-hole, gully-trap, ventilator or flush-tank.

Sec. 26. Whenever the words "City Engineer" occur in this by-law or in the said specification, they shall be taken to mean the person holding the office of City Engineer for the time being, or such other person as may be duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Sec. 27. Any person violating any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 28. This by-law may be known as the "Sewer Connection Regulating By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 16th day of October, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council, this 23rd day of October, 1893.

(L.S.)

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

How are Your Teeth?

Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.

Office, 86 1-2 Government St., up stairs.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

H. B. FINDLEY, D.D.S.,
oc5-1m Philadelphia Class. '78 and '80

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on the 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Oct6-tf Assignees.

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and brainy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for "SHEPP'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHED." Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition! Authorized by the Exposition Management! Official certificate accompanies each volume. Rosaria for workers; does everything and handle it you will make money fast; books ready; credit given; big commissions; illustrated circulars, terms, FREE. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa.
o16-eod-20t

VETERINARY.

D. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. M. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 184; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

FRANK BOURNE (25 years experience).
The leading Piano Tuner and Repairer. Send post card or call at 134 Fort St. (Six years resident.) Terms moderate. oct

MADAM LAIRD,
Teacher of Vocal Music in all its branches. For terms apply at studio, 151 Vancouver St., corner of Pandora.

E. G. WICKENS, Professor of Music, from the Royal Academy and Guild Hall Schools of Music, London, Eng., is prepared to receive Pupils for Violin, Viola, Cello, Piano and Cornet, &c.; also Harmony and Counterpoint. Terms moderate. Address, 71 View St., near Catholic Ch. Sept22-3m.

VICTORIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
228 Yates Street, opposite High School.
MISS M. B. SHARP, Principal.
A full and efficient staff of teachers in every department. Night singing classes and lectures free to pupils. Applications must be made to principal.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jackson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 472.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dist Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brothers cordially invited.
ja14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & VANDRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brothers cordially invited. jy8 H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON,
1-19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PYKE, M.M.
oct8 E. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Seal Teeth
Mounted on all kinds of Jewelry in gold or silver. Lowest prices. Best work.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
122 Government Street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. m15-d

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hospital Ball

The third annual ball in aid of the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held at the
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, FORT STREET,
ON
Wednesday, November 1, 1893
PATRONS:
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
Admiral Stevenson, C.B.
Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier of British Columbia.
His Worship Mayor Beaven.
Tickets—Five dollars (not transferable) may be obtained from the Ladies' Committee and the Directors of the Hospital or from Messrs. Hibben & Co., and Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell.
H. M. YATES,
Oct 15. Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Canvasser in good paying business. Address T. R., Times office. o27-6t

FOR SALE—Lot No. 1218 in the city of Victoria, B. C., with house thereon numbered 34 Collinson street. Apply to Belyea & Gregory, or J. C. Prevost. fe27-1m

ADVERTISER requires situation; good correspondent, perfectly trustworthy and reliable, is capable of managing business. References. Address, B.B., Times office. o27-3t

WANTED—For cash; a lot, 20 minutes' walk from postoffice, or house and lot, part cash, part time. X.Y. Times office. o26-1w

WANTED—At Spencer's Arcade an experienced assistant for hosiery, ribbons and gloves. Apply at office before 10 a.m. o26-3t

APARTMENTS WANTED in private residence near the city, for lady and gentleman; charges must be moderate. Address A.A., Times office. o25-4

WANTED—A good general tinsmith, one that thoroughly understands his business. Apply P. O. Box 142, Victoria, B. C. o20-1w

FOR SALE—A good paying saloon doing first class business. Address "Saloon," Times office. o24-7t

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. o14-1m

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-1f

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

TO LET, Chatham street, House with 8 rooms, bath with hot and cold water, closet inside house. House warmed by hot air. Rent, $17.50. Apply R. H. Bayne, 50 1-2 Govt. St. s21-tf

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Barnes, Barnes House. s11-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

Ask for
'GRANBY'
Rubber Boots & Shoes.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed separate tenders are requested by 4 p.m. of November 3rd, by the Victoria Board of School Trustees for the filling-in, grading, draining, stone walls, wood fencing and painting at the North Ward school grounds. All tenderers must undertake to execute bonds to perform the whole or any of the different kinds of works separately tendered for by them if so required by the Board.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Plans to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

SOULE & DAY,
Architects,
o26-7t Five Sisters Block.

Just arrived from Holland
A Fine Lot of
BULBS
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,
Snow Drops, Narcissus,
And Many Other Bulbs.
Funeral Designs and Cut Flowers on reasonable terms.
WM. DODDS, FLORIST,
oct3-1m 207 Fort Street.

Submarine Photography.

A short time ago Mr. Louis Boutan brought himself to the knowledge of scientific naturalists by undertaking an exploring tour of the Red Sea, from which he brought back a strange and curious collection of fish and shells, embracing several specimens entirely unknown, says 'Frank Leslie's Weekly. Continuing his researches on the coast of France, Mr. Boutan assumed a diver's costume in order to observe at the bottom of the sea the metamorphoses of certain mollusks impossible to cultivate in aquaria. He was struck with the wonderful beauty of submarine landscapes, and resolved to photograph what he could, since a simple description would savor too much of an over-vivid imagination. At first he worked in shallow water with a water-tight apparatus, and the clearness of the water allowed him sufficient light to sensitize the plates, but proportionately as the water deepened clearness diminished, and the motion of the waves clouded his proofs. Then the young scientist conceived the idea of utilizing magnisium in an apparatus of his own invention. This apparatus consists essentially in a barrel filled with oxygen and surmounted by a glass bell containing an alcohol lamp. On the flame of the lamp, by means of a mechanical contrivance, powdered magnesium, flaring as often as a view is taken. The barrel is pierced with holes on the lower side in such manner that as the oxygen diminishes the sea water enters, so preserving the equilibrium between external and internal pressure. By the aid of this machine he has already made great progress in a direction new to naturalists and one likely to confer permanent benefits in the results obtained by their science.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 27 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE CAMPAIGN OF PROMISES.

If Premier Davie is not so popular as the Vancouver organ alleges, it is surely not for want of effort to purchase popularity for himself with profuse promises of the expenditure of public money. Between the pledges made by the premier and those offered on his behalf by the World there would be a pretty lot for the province to redeem—if the people were fools enough to take the precious pair at their word. "Vote for the government and you will get anything you want" is the practical summary of Hon. Theodore's appeal in every locality he visits. The World, feeling extremely conscious of its own purchasability, foolishly credits the people at large with the same doubtful quality, and therefore concludes that the premier's promises have already effected their purpose. Hence its confident assertions in regard to the hon. gentleman's "popularity." A railway here, a wharf there, a waggon road in another place, drainage and reclamation schemes in still another—any or all of these the leader of the government is ready to promise to the locality particularly interested. Public improvements that were sorely needed have been delayed for years just because the government could see no prospect of a substantial gain of votes by their aid. Now, however, there is no hesitation in promising that they shall be proceeded with immediately. The Kettle river road is a case in point. In the meantime the sum of $700 could be expended on an almost entirely useless piece of road in the Highland district. If the premier's promises were ever carried out, it would in all likelihood be on the same lines as the government's road work, in which great sums of public money have been absolutely squandered on useless roads while needed means of communication have been denied to promising settlements. The people understand all this too well to put any faith in the eleventh-hour promises of the premier.

CALGARY'S REQUESTS.

The people of Calgary were not slow to lay their requests before the ministerial deputation. The city council presented Messrs. Foster and Angers with an address, one paragraph of which reads as follows: "We would suggest for the consideration of the government (1) such legislation as will encourage the investment of capital in irrigation; (2) the establishment of an experimental farm; (3) active operations in connection with immigration from the Western States; (4) the creation of a port of entry at Calgary; (5) the allowing of settlers to bring in domestic cattle free, at the rate of one for each acre taken up, and all cattle under two years of age, subject to inspection as to disease only; (6) the absolute removal of duties on agricultural implements, binding twine and fencing material used in the territories; (7) the removal of restrictions on the introduction of mining machinery not manufactured in Canada; (8) a continuation of the efforts of the government to overcome the evil effects of the various combinations in restraint of trade operating in Canada until it results in their entire suppression; (9) the setting apart of lands for the support of a university in Alberta." This was quite a bill of complaints, and Mr. Angers would hardly feel free to belittle it as he did in the case of the Winnipeg board of trade's memorial. Then the requests of the Calgary council were backed up by an address from the board of trade asking very much the same things, but in different language and offering arguments more in detail. Following is a quotation from this address:

The restrictions that at present exist on the importation of mining machinery should be at once removed so as to give every opportunity for the development of the vast mineral resources of the country.

We may point out that the duty on fruit imported from California is so heavy as to place it beyond the reach of all but the wealthy. We believe imported fruit of all kinds should be placed on the free list so that all may enjoy the fruits of the earth.

We also suggest the reduction or total removal of duty on the following articles, which are very largely used in this district: Binder twine, fence wire and other fencing materials, and general merchandise not manufactured in Canada.

It is not likely that Mr. Foster will recommend the government to satisfy all these demands, or that the government will follow his recommendation if he does, but it was wise on the part of the Calgary men to seek what they wanted. By the way we may remark that it is somewhat odd that these Calgary documents should have been made public while the strictest secrecy was insisted on at all other places.

The Quebec Chronicle, a Conservative paper, offers the following comment on the Ellis case: "We can hardly believe that a more unjust sentence has been given by a court of a justice, in this Dominion of ours. Mr. Ellis, as editor of a newspaper, exercised his unbounded right of criticism of an act, which a great part of his community regarded as unfair. He simply took exception to the conduct of a judge. The latter immediately had him summoned for contempt. The case dragged through several courts. It went to Ottawa, where the court held that it had no jurisdiction. It finally reached the full bench of the supreme court of New Brunswick. The newspaper critic was there, practically at the mercy of gentlemen who were really his accusers, triers and executioners. He goes to prison for his opinions, and though he will suffer personally, for a time, he will have the satisfaction of seeing his name recorded as the last man in Canada who will be obliged to submit to such incarceration for an offense which is not criminal. The law must be changed."

Winnipeg Tribune:—The remarkable fact is now brought out that the number of farmers and farmers' sons in Canada engaged in farming was actually less at the taking of the last census than it was ten years ago. Dominion Government Statistician Johnson gives the exact figures at the last census. The decrease for the whole Dominion was 7200. Would it not have been far better for even the manufacturers had farmers been prosperous and the farming population increasing as it should? Manufacturers say they want protection in order to make more sales, but they are to-day 7200 less farmers to sell to than there were ten years ago.

Hell and the Heathen.

The Congregational board of missions has voted by a large majority in favor of offering to the Rev. Mr. Noyes an appointment as missionary to Japan, but at the same time it has taken the precaution of avoiding any responsibility for the doctrine of future probation, which has been the sole cause of the discussion concerning his fitness to teach religion and theology to the Japanese.

Mr. Noyes thinks that the doctrine of the damnation of the heathen because they do not believe in Christ, is grossly inconsistent with divine justice. He resents such treatment of them as unfair, asking how can they be culpable for not believing the Gospel when they are ignorant of it? The thought that the vast majority of mankind now and in all times past were doomed to everlasting torment by the divine master, before all time, is revolting to him. He is not made of the stuff which enabled Jonathan Edwards to rejoice in the conviction that thus the justice of the Supreme Ruler would be satisfied and vindicated. The more general the torture the more the absolute power of God is displayed, he argued, and hence the more terrible the wholesome fear of the wrath to come. If hell were not so horrible the disobedience to the will of God would be greater, he thought. People in his congregations fainted when he pictured the horrors of the lake of fire, and solemnly declared the probability that some of them would be undergoing its tortures before another day. Whether a million or ten million people went to hell seemed to him of insignificance as compared with the necessity of the logical execution of the divine will.

Mr. Noyes cannot stomach that doctrine, though it is a legitimate conclusion of Calvinism. At any rate he thinks the heathen should be excluded from its operation. Hence his tenderness has suggested that because they do not know of Christ here they will have the chance to learn of him hereafter through heavenly instruction.

If this theory be sound, of course, the motive for efforts to convert the heathen to Christ on earth is destroyed. The propagation of the Christian faith among them by human missionaries is not necessary to their salvation if, in a future probation, they will learn heavenly doctrines from angelic teachers; and hence there is no longer any imperative need of a missionary society. It may serve the ends of temporary philanthropy and infuse a better spirit into heathen civilization, but it is not essential to save the heathen from everlasting damnation; and only belief in that necessity has induced the self-sacrifice which has expressed itself in the construction and organization of a vast missionary machinery, and the enormous contributions of money and religious zeal for its maintenance.

If, then, the view of Mr. Noyes becomes generally accepted, the time will have come when the Congregational mission board may as well begin to wind up its affairs. Undoubtedly it can last for a considerable time yet, going ahead with the momentum it already has, but when the congregations are finally imbued with the conviction that the heathen will not be in any danger of going to hell, even if unconverted to Christianity in this life, the sources of the supply of money and zeal for missionary purposes will dry up. Accordingly, this board accepts Mr. Noyes, but dodges responsibility for his doctrine. He is to be allowed to teach the heathen that they will have a future probation, but the organization which sends him to Japan will not take the risk of teaching that doctrine to Christians.—New York Sun.

At Russell & McDonald's.
Men's kip bals, $1.25; boys' do., do., $1; youths' do., do., $1.

See What
$6.75, $7 and $7.50 will buy in a lady's stylish jacket at the Lansdowne House, Yates street.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Sir John Thompson and Sir C. H. Tupper will address meetings in the maritime provinces next month.

Miss Nellie E. Farr, of Warfleet, aged 25, was drowned in the river by falling out of a rowboat. The body was recovered.

W. F. Luxton gives notice of application to incorporate a strong company to start a paper in opposition to the Winnipeg Free Press.

The Caughnawaga Indians have elected representatives to attend a meeting of the whole Iroquois tribe to protest against the enfranchisement act.

It is again rumored in Toronto that an English syndicate is about to purchase the Confederation Life building and erect an immense hotel facing on Yonge, Richmond, Victoria and Queen streets.

It is expected that Henry Merrick, ex-M. P. P., who was until recently Dominion immigration agent at Belfast, will be McCarthy's Candidate for the commons in North Leeds and Grenville.

W. W. Ogilvie states that the season's crop in the northwest will grade at least 75 per cent. No. 1 hard, the best quality in the market, and that the yield in quality and otherwise will surpass that of last year.

Some of the business men of Napinka, Man., were rather taken aback the other evening when they discovered that they had been roped in by some sharpers with Confederate bills, one man having changed thirty and another fifteen dollars.

The Empire's London cable says: The success of Canada at the World's Fair, especially in cheese, is attracting attention. The Mark Lane Express has an article on the subject, declaring that Great Britain herself is nowhere in the competition compared with Canada, but all are proud to see the Dominion holding its own with the United States.

When the Dominion supreme court was about adjourning the other day, after hearing a portion of the argument in the case of Bulmer vs. the Queen, Mr. W. L. Scott rose to make a motion that one of the Ontario appeals be placed at the bottom of the list. To his astonishment Chief Justice Strong with the other judges filed out of court without listening to him.

The McCarthy campaign will be pushed with vigor during the next few weeks. Demonstrations will be held in South Perth, North Grey and North Bruce, at which meetings candidates will probably be chosen to contest these constituencies. A notable feature in connection with the meetings will be an address from Rev. Dr. Wild, late pastor of the Bond street Congregational church in Toronto, who has given his formal adherence to the McCarthy programme.

Dr. McEachran has arrived in Montreal from Chicago, where he had been attending the veterinary congress, where the following resolution was passed: "It is the opinion of this congress that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been entirely eradicated from the United States, and a continuance of the embargo against United States cattle by Great Britain is unjust and unnecessary; also that the disease does not and never has existed in Canada, and would recommend the United States government to remove the restrictions preventing Canadian cattle from entering the States." It also decided to ask the Canadian government to remove the restrictions against United States cattle.

Rev. J. B. Silcox, pastor of the Emmanuel Congregational church, Montreal, formerly of Winnipeg, in a sermon preached on "Special Problems," severely arraigned existing institutions, especially what he called the injustice inflicted on the working man by the capitalist. One of Silcox's remarks was: "I would rather be one of the abandoned reprobates who spat in the face of Christ than one of those modern extortionists and monopolists, against whom on judgment day will cry the blood of widows and orphans. Again he said, "I would rather be a pagan than the full-fledged theologian, destitute of humanity, who ignores the terrible suffering of the poor to-day.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 28.—In the insane asylum at Highlands, one Garrahan during a quarrel struck John Davidson a severe blow, from the effects of which Davidson died.

New York, Oct. 28.—J. K. Emmet, the actor, was a prisoner this morning at Yorkville court, accused of abandonment by his wife. She has a suit against him for divorce. Emmet denies his wife's charges and says he was repeatedly refused admission to her house.

New York, Oct. 28.—The stock markets opened firm, with higher prices, advancing 1-4 to 1 per cent. Later Sugar and Chicago Gas and National Cordage broke 4 points, the 24 receivers' report not having been considered favorable. Wall street closed 1-4 to 2 7-8 higher, except for cordage, which closed 1 1-2 lower.

New York, Oct. 28.— Edward Hammond, cashier of the well-known dry-goods house of Sweeter, Pembroke & Co., committed suicide at his home in Bayonne, N.J., this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was 31.

New York, Oct. 28.—The fact that there have been extensive forgeries in the business affairs of George Meyer, carriage manufacturer, who made an assignment a few days ago and mysteriously disappeared, was stated at a meeting of the creditors yesterday at noon. So far as known forged notes for $16,000 were among the assets of the firm. It is thought there may be some others which may be repudiated when presented for payment.

New York, Oct. 28.—Frederick O. Decker, a young Englishman employed at the Ashland house, committed suicide to-day by swallowing carbolic acid. A bank book found in his room showed deposits amounting to several hundred dollars. Motive unknown.

Bellaire, Ohio, Oct. 28.—All the sewer pipe manufacturing companies are to unite in a joint stock company, to be incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The capital will be $1,000,000. The combination of the Ohio Valley potteries is a necessity to compete with the Akron union, which threatens to dissolve and break down prices.

Chino, Cal., Oct. 28.—About 8 o'clock last night H. Helman, aged 45, who has been working at a factory all summer, while going to his tent near the Southern Pacific depot, was shot four times from ambush, dying instantly. There is no clue to the murderer except a large white hat that he dropped. Helman was a prospector, and was getting ready to start out again. It was known he had some money, and it is thought the object was robbery, although the report of the shots attracted a crowd, preventing the assassin from robbing his victim.

SOCIETIES.

Members of the order Sons and Daughters of St. George are requested to remember the concert to be held on Monday evening at Temperance hall, Pandora street. Some of Victoria's most gifted musicians will take part in the programme. Prof. Hookway will act as accompanist. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited. Refreshments and concert are free.

Victoria lodge No. 17 met Thursday evening, when 20 applicants applied to become members of the order. The ranks of page and esquire were conferred on several candidates. Far West and Sunset conferred ranks at their meetings.

Far West lodge, K. of P., gave the third degree to nine candidates last night.

Sunset lodge, K. of P., conferred the rank of page on one candidate and the rank of esquire and knight on nine candidates of Victoria lodge. Initiation will be in order at next Tuesday night's meeting.

The A. O. U. W. members of the lodges in this city are busy arranging for their coming social. The Philharmonic hall has been engaged and between 200 and 300 are expected to take part in the coming 14th anniversary of the opening of the first lodge in British Columbia. Grand Master Wolfe will be in this city this evening from Nanaimo and will hold a conference with some of the officers relating to the work of the order in this province.

At the last regular meeting of the B. C. circle No. 118, Companions of the Forest, it was decided to hold a social and dance on Tuesday, Nov. 14th. The main feature of the entertainment will be the hoop drill, something never before seen in Victoria, and the ladies are rehearsing under Mrs. W. Lang. Tickets may be had from any of the committee for $1 each.

Court Robin Hood met last Thursday evening and received the report of their district representative. Several candidates were initiated and a number of propositions received.

Sisterly Self-Sacrifice.

One of the most remarkable and delicate operations in the line of what is known as skin grafting was performed at the city hospital on Saturday morning by Dr. Charles R. Barber and several of the house surgeons. A little over two weeks ago Arthur Wheeler, aged five years, living at 94 Herman street, was playing near his house with some other children. They started a bonfire of dead leaves. While Arthur was running about the flames he stumbled and fell into the fire. His coat caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished his entire breast, abdomen and one side were frightfully burned. The boy has been ever since the accident in a precarious condition, the burns being so extensive that no new skin could form.

It was at last decided that the only thing that could save the little sufferer's life was to engraft the skin of some healthy person on to the burned parts, and efforts were made to secure some one to consent to such an operation. It was suggested at last that Miss Minnie Wheler, the 17-year-old sister of the boy, would be just the subject. Miss Wheeler naturally demurred at first to such a proposition, but finally consented when she was convinced that her brother's life was at stake.

Saturday Miss Wheeler and her little brother were taken to the city hospital—that being considered a better place than the home of the patients—and the operation was performed. Miss Wheeler was placed under the influence of ether and strips of skin from both thighs and one of the hips were shaved off with sharp razors and transferred to the body of her little brother. A slight idea of the operation may be gained when it is stated that enough of the epidermis to cover two square feet of the burned boy's body was removed from the young woman. One piece of skin that was removed extended from just above the knee fully nine inches along the thigh. The girl's limbs were swathed in bandages and she was taken home in an ambulance, the boy remaining in the hospital. It is expected that a new cuticle will have put in an appearance inside of ten days and that Miss Wheeler will have entirely recovered before the 1st of November.

Nothing can be determined as to the success of grafting the skin on Arthur Wheeler for ten days to come, but it is believed that the operation will result in saving the boy's life.—Rochester Democrat.

The Life of an Actress.

The physical hardships of the life of an actor under the present system are unendurable to most women for any length of time," writes a modern society actress in the Ladies' Home Journal. There is scarcely a little town in America that has not its opera house, for the most part very pretty as to auditorium and exterior, very bad as to the quarters for the players. Many a night I have dressed in a little closet of a dressing room, heated to suffocation, and gone on a stage swept by a cold draught. A word as to pay. It has been said, "there is no better paid profession." That is true of the members who have won sufficient reputation to insure them constant engagement at their own terms. But meantime? In the first season one may expect from $15 to $25 a week if one has "good luck." Travelling expenses are paid. That sounds enormous to the girl earning $3 a week at sewing or chamber work—seems very good pay to the tired teacher, and quite a brilliant fortune to the young girl in her father's home, with no knowledge whatever of pecuniary matters. But the problem is very simple. Each actor pays his own hotel bills. The company is informed of the names and rates of all the hotels in each town. One dollar and a half per day is the lowest price at which can be had comfortable beds and sufficient food to sustain life. Seven times $1.50 is $10.50. Nine dollars and a half out of a possible $20 for clothing and all extras, and clothing means considerable when one travels incessantly.

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE

Acts promptly in curing Coughs and Colds, whether recent or chronic.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Second-hand marble mantels, doors, windows, etc. Shore's hardware.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—Two Victoria divers are at work at Gordon Head trying to find the submerged wreck of the steamer La Paloma.

—At Quebec recently teams from C and B batteries had a competition with 64 pounders. C battery won by eight points.

—The Y. P. A. of the Central Presbyterian church has postponed their social until Monday, Nov. 6.

—The steamer Premier brought Thursday's eastern mail last night. She did not connect with yesterday's train.

—The lawn tennis club's smoker at the Clarence hotel this evening is going to be an enjoyable one. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

—Parliament will be asked to incorporate a railway company to build a line from a point on the Gulf in the Delta municipality to New Westminster.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—Mrs. C. Ireland, of James Bay, received a telegram yesterday bringing news of the death of her mother, Mrs. Alfred W. Rogers, of Brookside, Cobble Hill.

—James Neal and Miss Webster were thrown from a dogcart in front of the Dominion hotel in collision with a buggy last evening. Miss Webster was bruised and shaken.

—The Dundee People's Journal has this advertisement in its issue of October 7th: David Auld left Dundee fourteen years ago; last heard of in Victoria, British Columbia. Address Henry Auld, 25 Mid road, Dundee.

—The owners of the sealing schooner Henrietta have made a formal application to the Dominion government to press for compensation for the illegal action of the United States authorities in conveying the vessel to Sitka, contrary to the provisions of the modus vivendi.

—Government street is to be cleaned again before Christmas for the holiday season. It will not require to be cleaned again until next Christmas. The hack horses say they don't object to a trifling two feet or so of assorted muck on the roadway; it keeps their hoofs warm in winter.

—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver, on Tuesday, Nov. 7. A good attendance is requested as arrangements will be made for the annual meeting.

—Cuthbert & Co., the auctioneers, are going to put up, on Monday afternoon, part of the library of a gentleman who is leaving for Europe. The lots comprise "many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore," and others that come under the head of popular. Book collectors and literary people will no doubt predominate at Monday's sale.

—To those who like a well written and wholesome play interpreted with delicate refinement and humor, the performance of "The Laughing Girl" at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening next will strongly appeal. Mrs. Verdenal's comedy is of unusual merit. Miss Clara Lipman and Louis Mann in the leading roles play with an appreciation and nicety of detail deserving of the highest praise.

—A strange, far-away smile flitted across the face of a citizen to-day when a Times man accosted him with the query, "What makes your hip pocket bulge out so?" The smiler said nothing but produced a beautifully-finished, hammerless, seven-chambered, automatic, 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver, the conical noses of the bullets peeping out of the cylinder chambers quite temptingly. Then he said: "There'll be a first-class funeral following my hold-up, and I'll have the corpse ready." Then he slipped the weapon dexterously into its receptacle and drove on.

—Some young ruffians "sikked" a big mongrel dog with a dash of bull in him on a rough-coated Irish terrier yesterday afternoon out Spring Ridge way, and when the Irisher turned in and nearly chewed the left forepaw of the dog they were backing they suddenly realized how cruel it is to make dogs fight. But it took four of them ten minutes to get the Irish dog's teeth out of the mongrel's pelt, and when that luckless hound was released he made a bee line for the city limits howling and yelping horribly. A slit ear, where the fangs of the pleblan cur went through when he made his jump at the terrier was all the damage done to the dog from the Emerald Isle.

—White men ordinarily employ Chinese to cut wood for them. Yesterday witnessed the reverse of this. The steam sawyer was cutting wood for a Chinese laundry.

—The British Columbia Toilet and Towel Supply company intends establishing a branch in Victoria, its business being the hiring of toilet requisites to offices, etc.

—Ald. Styles has posted a notice on the city hall bulletin board requesting that the Dominion representatives intercede for the immediate removal of the powder magazine from Beacon Hill. This has been more than once asked for.

—Alexander McLeod, an old employee of the Hudson Bay Co., died to-day of consumption. The deceased was a native of Greenock, Scotland, aged 49, and leaves a wife. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3:30 from Fort and Wharf streets.

—The gentlemen who compose the staff of the land registry office will this evening give a banquet at the Vienna Cafe to J. McDonald and F. H. Tuck, who leave in a few days for Kamloops. They have been transferred from the Victoria to the Kamloops office.

—The provincial government has spent some money in improving the water course in the valley below Mount Tolmie, and it is believed it will be in order for the heavy rains this winter. The Mount Tolmie road has also been improved. Several small prune orchards are being set out there.

—The attendance at the Roman Catholic mission continues large. The mission will close Sunday evening. Father Stuhl, one of the missionaries, left Victoria last night by the Kingston for the Sound. To-morrow the members of the congregation will make renewals of their baptismal vows.

—There is a prospect of a large eastern loan company with $1,200,000 paid-up capital, which was investigating British Columbia as a field, remaining out on account of the mortgage tax. A member of the company in a letter to a gentleman of this city complains about the tax. He adds that the tax, as far as reaching the capitalist is concerned, is useless, for it is eventually taken from the other fellow.

—Ah Day, a Chinaman, was stopped by footpads on the Esquimalt road last night. He had a watch and pocketbook in his possession, which he had the presence of mind to drop by the roadside as he saw the two thieves approaching him. A district telegraph messenger boy was stopped in an uptown street, but was released when the robbers saw his uniform. A lady was halted on James Bay bridge by three men, who took her purse, containing 20 cents.

—"Oh, what a surprise," said Mr. and Mrs. Jowsey of Work estate, when a party of young people, about 30 strong, knocked at their door last night about 8 o'clock. Although they were not expected they went to have a good time and were not disappointed. It was not long before one of the spacious rooms was cleared of the furniture and dancing was in full swing. Refreshments, which were supplied by the ladies of the party, were served about midnight, after which various games were indulged and were kept up till the small hours this morning. All expressed themselves highly delighted and hoped soon to spend another. The host and hostess were as well pleased as their guests.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Girls' button gaiters, $1; women's do., $1.50.

If That Lady

Will call again at the Lansdowne House on Yates street she can see the very shape asked for as Partridge had a new lot of felt hats in by to-day's express.

Another Sealskin Robbery.

Eighty-two sealskins were stolen from the basemnt of the old premises of Robt. Ward & Co. The burglary was not discovered till Friday afternoon and it is supposed that the skins were stolen the previous evening. The premises were entered from the rear. The skins were portion of the catch of the sealing schooner Walter P. Hall and were stored with other skins in the basement of the warehouse ready for shipment to England.

Sergt. Hawton has got charge of the case. The police have clued and think they will get the burglars. The wharf is so constructed on that portion of the waterfront that a small boat could easily be concealed underneath.

Marine.

The tug Lorne left for Vancouver today with the bark Candida and the hull of the Pilot in tow. The Candida will finish discharging and the Pilot is to go on the beach.

Plans for a new steamer for the Canadian-Australian steamship line are being prepared by Messrs. Swan & Hunter, the well-known Tyne shipbuilders, who also built the Miowera and Warrimoo.

The tug Lorne towed the bark Robt. Sudden, lumber laden, to sea yesterday, and upon her return started out with the bark Ladstock, salmon laden. She will take the Candida to Vancouver and then tow the bark Glory of the Seas from Union mines to the Cape.

The steamship Arawa, taking the place of the stranded Miowera, will be here on her first trip about Dec. 10th and will leave about Dec. 16th. She is a 5,000-ton ship, larger and better fitted than the Warrimoo or Miowera. She has excellent accommodation for passengers.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A GOOD YOUNG MAN.

Falls From Grace and Steals His Benefactors Coat and Vest.

William A. Bertrand, charged with stealing a coat and vest from Proprietor Dawley of the Vancouver house, was up on remand in the police court this morning. Bertrand is a Y. M. C. A. young man from across the Sound. He came to Victoria penniless and the Y. M. C. A. and the Benevolent Society tried to get him employment. Mr. Dawley gave him odd jobs, and he showed his gratitude by stealing his benefactor's coat and vest. Magistrate Ward branded Bertrand as a most ungrateful fellow. Bertrand told the court that he had always been a good man until he fell this time. He neither drank nor smoked nor played cards. (Laughter in the court.) He was a member in good standing in the Y. M. C. A., and he swore by the name of the Almighty that he intended to return the stolen goods, and that the tailor to whom he took them advised him to have them altered to fit him. At the conclusion of his statement Bertrand began sobbing bitterly, and said this was all true, using the name of his Saviour in support of his statement.

The magistrate said he did not believe a word of it and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

THE TACOMA ARRIVES.

She Brought a Big Cargo of Freight—Nearly 600 Tons for Victoria.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma arrived in port at 5:30 this morning, 16 days from Yokohama. She had very severe weather between China and Japan but this side of Yokohama it was fine all the way. The steamer left Hong Kong on September 28th, Shanghai on Oct. 5th, Kobe Oct. 10th and Yokohama Oct. 12th. She brought 15 cabin passengers, 56 Chinese and 10 Japanese.

Her passenger list is as follows: Lieut. Garvin, U. S. N., Rev. Dr. Nevius, Rev. H. Olin Cady, A. McDougall, F. Pratt, F. Carran, T. Dobson, G. Delaney, J. Sampler, J. McDonald, J. Powers, H. Waring, C. Garrel, A. Anderson, C. Alsson.

Lieut. Garvin, U. S. N., is detached from service in the United States steamship Monocacy and is returning home to the United States. Rev. Dr. Nevius, of Tacoma, is returning from a visit to his brother. A. McDougall was mate of the schooner Maud S. and with him came F. Pratt, F. Carran, T. Dobson, G. Delaney, I. Sampler, J. McDonald, J. Powers and H. Waring, part of the crew of the schooner. Fourteen of the crew remained in Yokohama and will go out with the schooner next season. When the Tacoma left Yokohama the trial of the schooner had begun, and the men who are here say the case appeared to be favorable to the vessel as far as they heard it. They say the schooner was inside the limit but her chronometer was out. The Maud S had 1100 skins when taken. The crew say the vessel was badly damaged and will need a general overhauling.

The Tacoma brought 2000 tons of freight. Of that amount 680 tons were discharged here, 580 being for Victoria and 100 for San Francisco. The cargo was stowed so that all three hatches were worked here. The ship left this afternoon for the Sound.

THE HENRIETTA CLAIM.

For Illegal Arrest by the Yorktown Last Season.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the owners of the sealing schooner Henrietta have made a formal application to the Dominion government to press for compensation for the illegal action of the United States authorities in conveying the vessel to Sitka, contrary to the provisions of the modus vivendi.

A. L. Belyea, barrister, legal representative of the owners, said to a Times man: "The schooner was seized by the Yorktown for violating the modus vivendi in the Behring Sea and taken to Sitka. The American authorities found they could not bring home the charge they had preferred against her. She had never been warned, and her seizure was therefore illegal. They then turned her over to the revenue cutter Corwin, and a charge of transferring sealskins within the three marine league limit was substituted instead of the former charge. Again their own courts told them that they were in the wrong. They were acting illegally in arresting her on one charge and trying her on another. Finding they could do nothing to her, they offered to hand the schooner over to the owners. But the owners would not receive her, claiming she should be brought to Victoria, her home port, and there handed over by the American authorities. The authorities did not feel inclined to comply, and offered to deliver her to a British man-of-war. The captain of the man-of-war refused to take the schooner. These are the facts of the case. There has been considerable correspondence between the Canadian and American governments. The latest we have heard is that the American authorities intend to bring her down to Victoria. She may be on the way now for all I know. The question of claim for illegal arrest is another affair, about which I cannot at present speak."

The Charles Spring estate owns the Henrietta.

The Best Boot and Shoe House in Canada.

We can truthfully say that for low prices of goods no house in Canada gives equal value to Russell & McDonald, of 134 Douglas street, of this city.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge four months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m., at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Sale of Ladies' Jackets and Cloaks.

Positively no offer within 50 per cent of cost will be refused. Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

QUICK TIME FROM GERMANY ONE CASE

LADIES' JACKETS

The Very Latest Styles and Elegantly Trimmed.

Braid and Fur, Ladies' Capes, Maids' and Children's Jackets.

See Windows for Fans, Ball Dress Materials, Gloves, Etc., Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear and Hosiery, at satisfactory prices.

D. SPENCER.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS: 55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.

New Nuns' Veiling For Evening Wear

New French Crepons For Evening Wear

New Silks For Evening Wear

New Henriettas For Evening Wear

New Silk Gloves For Evening Wear

New Kid Gloves For Evening Wear

New Hosiery (Lisle Thread) For Evening Wear

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN....

Dress Goods
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Opera Cloaks,
Etc., Etc.

Newest Shades in Full Vartety suitable for Evening Wear.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Hendryx and Hayward vs. Hennessey et al., an order was made for the examination of the defendants before F. McLeod, barrister-at-law, at Nelson.

Final judgment against the defendant for $1008.54 was ordered to be entered up in Butterfield et al vs. Lemek.

Mr. Justice Drake will deliver judgment on Monday on the point raised by the defendant as to whether the writ of summons issued by the Canada Paint Co. against the Balfour Trading Co. should not be set aside on the ground of irregularity.

At Russell & McDonald's,

$1,000 worth of Goodyear rubber goods. Children's high cut rubbers, 35c.; ladies' do., 50c.; men's 75c.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Broken Away

We have "broken away" from other Manufacturers in our Master Mechanic's Extraordinary

And have produced the best thing for mechanic's use known. Their skin is as white and smooth as anybody's after one application

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie

Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters

JUST TO HAND BY EXPRESS

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

EX S.S. WARRIMOO.

Australian SUGAR

70 Pound Sacks For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,

Corner Fort and Douglas Sts. Telephone 178.

Real Estate.

Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $250 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre.
Good farm, sale or lease.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of "Flint & Williams" hitherto existing between the undersigned has by mutual consent been dissolved as and from the 18th October, 1893. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to the undersigned, B. Williams, at 46 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., who will continue the said business and will settle all outstanding liabilities.

A. W. G. FLINT.
B. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, B. C., October 21st, 1893.

A PEEP AT NORWAY.

Pleasures of a Sail Along the Norwegian Coast.

PENETRATING THE MIGHTY FIORDS

Calling at Picturesque Coast Stations, Between Bergen and Vadso—Marvelous Coast Scenery and Glacier Capped Heights.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 5, 1893.—At the outset of these brief sketches of Norwegian scenes and folk, there is strong and irresistible impulse upon me to make the sort of confession few travellers in foreign lands are very willing to do. I have no Norse blood in my veins. I am not a Norse scholar. I have not had the time to even casually read the scant literature of travel in Norway. I never possessed a guide book to that country. I have acquired only a few hundred words and a few score sentences of the Norwegian language, and those compulsorily through temporary exigency; and my wanderings in this land of wondrous sterility and marvelous fertility, of dreadful heights and awful depths, of savage grandeur and sunniest nooks, have only comprised three short runaway trips from the British side of the North Sea.

Yet so much can be seen in so little time in Norway; its scenic wonders are so impressively and startlingly massed; its government and social systems are so plain and simple to the stranger; and, above all, its people are so responsive, hospitable and kind, and so like a good book set open before your eyes for the reading; that out of the little opportunity I have had for observation and association, when I look back to the stern north land and its crags, valleys and homes, there is such a sense of panoramic completeness of sight, scene and feeling, the task of reminiscence has in it something like the tender pleasure of telling about olden scenes and friends.

This is no doubt true for two reasons. One is that Norway's scenery is so tremendous, if that word may be used, as that of Switzerland, being vaster in extent and infinitely more varied. When you look upon the snow-capped mountain above the clouds, a few thousand feet in altitude more or less, in particular instances, are almost incomprehensible to sight or mind; and nearly all of these majestic presentments of inert nature in Norway have that added powerfully weird fascination of immediate contiguity with a fierce and thunderous sea. Indeed, I am not sure but it would be a true statement that, considering the many often soundless fiords piercing her entire western coast almost to the Swedish boundary as arms to the sea, which they truly are, there is no portion of Norway's measureless and transcendent scenic glories which is not intensified in charm and sublimity by this peculiar marine influence and effect. Because of this, in whatever land you may have stood in awe before the uplifted, ragged ribs of our good old globe, these Norway mighty heights and chasms remain clearest, sharpest and longest in the ever-changing photographs of the traveler's memory.

The other reason is a purely ethical one. You cannot be among the people of Norway, know them never so little, and leave them, without having gained that most blessed of all consciousness to a traveler, of having come upon a place in the universal human allotment, which is sturdy, genuine and true. There is a directness without affront, a simplicity without ignorance, a sturdiness without niggardliness, an honesty without assumption, a geniality without effusiveness, a hospitality without trackling, and a piety without pretense, about these folk, minute, specific and universal. Your liking for them grows with every new experience. In the Latin country the sunshine of entrance dazzles you with anticipation ever fading to the darkest shadows of insincerity. In Norway the greeting is as quiet as the silence of its land-locked fiords; but every successive experience is as lightful and assuring as each new scene from the strong stone ways leading to her glowing upland dalen. And so your heart takes root where your feet have trod.

My first visit to Norway was made from Hull to Bergen, thence on a Norwegian coasting steamer in and out of the fiords along the wondrous coast of Vadso. The next gave me time for interior wanderings in the Bergen and Hardanger districts; and the last afforded opportunity for knowing the scenes and people roundabout Throndhjem; while some considerable land journeys were made towards Osterday from the north, and into the Hellingdalf from the west. When the coast tour was made, I had no intention of ever seeing Norway again, and every islet, crag, fiord, town and landing was an object of eager interest. I am not sure but this method of visiting Norway has superior advantages to the traveler whose time is limited, as his diversity of observation is extraordinary; while at the same time he is practically at ease within, or upon, his floating inn.

In the first place you are certain of most intelligent and interesting company. Nearly all the officers of these coast steamers speak English, and a more kind hearted, loquacious and almost benevolent set of sea-faring men are not to be found. You are constantly agreeably surprised by the pleasant character of your fellow passengers. English "outers" are predominant, and these are the very cream of the English people;—hard-working editors on a brief vacation, sensible, quiet fellows who doze and dream and beam as though the slight surcease from the bickerings of Grub Lane were all but an earthly heaven; bevies of splendid, peachy English girls fresh from some seminary and accompanied by teachers not a bit ashamed to be gay and young again; grave naturalists broadening their vision from the gullies of Hampstead Heath and the hollows of Epping Forest; actors and their wives who are varying the usual run over to Paris to a lark among the dalen and fiords, and genuine London actors and actresses are among the finest minded folk you will meet in any journeyings; wise old and young geologists, who, instead of forming the hard human strata you would imagine, are the simplest, sunniest and most sympathetic of men; substantial Americans who care to see something of the world outside of New York, London and Paris, to whom, bless them for their quick impressiveness! everything is "wonderful!—wonderful!—wonderful!" English country curates, Highland free kirk ministers, rubicund-faced Catholic clerics, all the best of friends in these picturesque waters, and vying with each other in those true and good human amenities which their walled-in Christian pulpits forbid.

Then there are real and make-believe artists, the genuine ones working earnestly at outlines which are put modestly away in their portfolios, and others telling you all about what wonderful work they will have when they get time to "fill them in;" amateur photographers with wrinkled brows and faces of frozen importance and weariness; schoolmasters from America and England bound to work off musty epochs of history upon the polite if not always enthralled listener; Lapp merchants from Vadso, pacing the deck as if choked in the to them sultry climate of the lower Norway coast; those most lonesome and wobegone people you can ever meet in foreign lands, the cyclers in faded knickerbockers and drooping visors, that one always feels like privately asking into apartment or stateroom to accept a change of clothing; rural Norwegian deans, on visits to ailing communicants in lonely coastwise parishes; and scores more from many lands and climes in astonishing variety of nationality, station and character; but all in the grandest good humor and cheerily alive to the mutual gains from commonalty and good fellowship.

It is only the fringe of Norway that can be thus threaded bit by bit, but what a mighty fringe it is! Did the reader ever think for a moment what the actual coastline of Norway must be? The subject came up on shipboard, and some people capable of close calculation, and who think before they venture opinions, conceded it might be from 2000 to 3000 miles. My curiosity led me to speak to the captain about it when opportunity offered.

"Well," he replied cautiously, "the same question has been repeatedly asked me ever since I have been in the coast service. The main coast line is upwards of 1200 miles long. There are nearly a thousand islands in the 'Skjaerngard' (outer coast protecting islands) with fully 4000 miles of coast line, from Rukken Fiord to the North Cape and around to Waranger Fiord, in the Arctic Ocean. The fiords cutting into mainland, some from 80 to 100 miles in length, each with smaller fiords, some shorter, some longer, reaching in every direction from the larger fiords, must have as great a coast line as the 'Skjaerngard.' We don't know as we are right; but we never have been able to figure Norway's actual coast line at below 9000 miles."

That is nearly one-third the distance around the globe. In this summer time trip along the Norway coast—for there is practically no night in June and July—the traveler's sight may fairly be said to rest upon coast scenery one-half the length of this vast distance. The entire course is one of ever-changing scenes of desolation and grandeur, quaintness and beauty. Nothing could be quainter in the Netherlands than the red-tiled city of Bergen which good King Olaf founded, reaching out to commerce and to sea its long, low rows of huge-roofed warehouses, its narrow streets, its odd-looking red homes, its peaked roofs and gable ends, all climbing the steep hills and forming a warm, almost Flemish picture against the hard old mountains behind.

In a moment almost it is shut from sight, and then the interminable maze of islands again. Now we are at the very edge of one whose verdureless top and ragged teeth could be leaped upon from shipboard. Then a little archipelago is threaded where folks live by fishing and farming; the nets and gear lining the rugged shores; tiny strips of grass or grain showing here and there between black angles of rocks; and low, strongly built habitations, often with sod roofs, are clustered wherever place to set them can be found. Here men, women and children are barefooted, bare-legged, bare-breasted and bare-armed. They seem content, and as we pass by they wave their hands and smile.

More than once we pass through channels so narrow between upraised faces of island walls that it is shadowy and dark on the steamer's deck. Myriads of sea fowl dip and plunge at us, as if to descend upon the ship, and shriek deafeningly for the momentary intrusion. Some are gulls, with their hoarse, strangled gurgle; and men and women standing aft against the rail excitedly throw pieces of bread for the famished fowl to wrangle over in mid-air, laying wagers as to the greatest number of "throws" taken by the gulls before the bread touches the water; the sport often awakening almost bitter rivalries and becoming dangerous to purse and person. Again we sail close beneath a beetling shore-side cliff whose leaden-colored wall rises sheer into the air for more than 2000 feet, and whose edge cuts the sky above apparently as level and sharp as the edge of a dressed block of black marble. Seaward, countless islands rimmed with foam form purple reliefs in settings of spotless white.

Countless fiords are passed. Some have wide low-lying mouths. Others show close, black walls reaching to the clouds. Through the latter a sheen of light carries the eye to the purply, almost shadowy haze above the soundless waters beneath; and so far as can be seen there are here but the waters beneath, the mighty encircling walls and then the clouds and the firmament above. But through many, most tantalizing glimpses are caught. Strange, pointed boats are plying across the silent waters of the fiord. A village seeming to rest upon the water itself shows beneath the face of a towering cliff. An upland dal entrance is indicated by the pinkish mist which, showing above the fiord edge, hints of deep, swift streams or slumberous, silent lakes beyond, with pleasant valley life around. A gray stone road winds in and out like some huge scaly serpent, but always upward. Upon its outward re-appearance curves tiny chalets seem poised. Far in some fainty seen pockety recess is a tint of green. The red and brown splatches upon it are mountain side peasant homes. That puff of white like a mammoth fleece of wool, ten, twenty, perhaps thirty, miles away, is where a river leaps from an indiscernible gorge. A thousand feet higher, but nearer on the fiord side, is a pencilling of wavering white—a waterfall pounded by the air's resistance into hesitant waving folds of mist hundreds of feet before they touch the ripplelessness fiord where they fall. Above and beyond all this, blending with indistinguishable threads and lines of sky and cloud, are ranges of eternal ice and snow.

And so, on and on and almost endlessly on challenged by these strange wild and beautiful scenes, you may go tirelessly, habitation, comfort and pleasant companionships, all yours; past sturdy old Throndhjem, the northernmost city of importance in Europe, with the wild, racing Nid, tearing and bounding from the mountains in majestic waterfalls, outlining its curious old island site, and its crumbling old cathedral towering above its red roofs and peaked gables; past Bodo with its sod-roof huts and barn-like modern buildings; past Torghaettan with its world-famous rocky tunnel; past the marvellous "bird-mountain," Svaerholt, a strange, weird, perpendicular promontory of clay slate where millions of white sea fowl cluster like wreathes and strings of pearls; past the far north Lofoden Islands around which huddle countless Norwegian fishing smacks, and where more than twenty millions of cod are annually taken; round the bleak, black, drear, and dreadful North Cape, its mossy back strangely lighted by the yellow light of the northern sun; and finally sweeping past measureless heights of brown, bare stone, ever backed by glacier field untrodden by foot of man, and the vast mouths of Porranger and Tana fiords, black and dun and awful as the entrance to Vathek's Eblis, you skirt the desolate peninsula of Walrak-Ning, and, sailing from the east out of the Arctic Ocean, float gently through the sombre Waringer fiord, dropping anchor before Vadso, the northernmost inhabited place in Europe.

Here are perhaps 2000 souls who subsist almost wholly upon the industries connected with the whale fisheries. You will find Finns and Lapps in abundance, but all the commercial dealings of the place are carried on by Norwegians. The entire country roundabout differs little in appearance from the eastern shore of Labrador, as I recall it. Everlasting stone in every conceivable formation, stretches back in forbidding mountain reaches to the frozen silence of Nowhere. Humans squatty or thin are clad like animals, have faces like animals, and habits like beasts. Here and there are seen tufts of sickly grass, brittle moss, and trees gnarled, stunted, tempest blown and frozen into utter insignificance. Everywhere is the nauseating stench of fish in every stage of omnipresent offensiveness. But over all the often burning rays of the sun which here, in its brief days of fadelessness, seems more torrid and deadly than I have ever felt its power in Cuba or Algiers. True, you have actually seen the Midnight Sun. To me the spectacle seemed a sorry show, and not half the glory in it of a sensible, timely sun of the zone of homes sinking behind the landscape of a gentle English shire, or a sweet New England vale.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Pneumatic Roadways.

Pneumatic shoes are a late invention. The soles are furnished with four cushions of inflated rubber. They prevent the least shock in walking over hard roads and walks. It is strange that some genius does not invent an inflated pavement for roads. The idea is not a new one. Several years ago, when Bill Nye was thrown from his horse one day, and alighted upon a hard pavement with painful results, he suggested that if it would not cost any more it would be a great improvement to upholster roads instead of paving them. Heretofore it has always been the road taxes that have been inflated. Now let somebody make himself notorious by inflating the roads.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

Don't Wait

till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER You may need it to-night

A Large Locomotive.

The largest locomotive ever built in England—an honor belonging to the Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle—runs upon a four-wheel leading bogie and two pairs of independent driving wheels of seven feet six inches in diameter, and there are four high-pressure cylinders. Two cylinders placed inside under the smoke box are 17 by 22 inches, and actuate the first pair of driving wheels; two outside cylinders are placed behind the bogie wheels—they are 16 1-2 by 24 inches, and work the second or trailing pair of driving wheels; the total tractive force exerted by the four cylinders upon the four driving wheels is, therefore, 143 pounds for each pound of effected pressure. The boiler works at a pressure of 175 pounds, but is constructed to carry 200 pounds if necessary, and it is of oval section, in order that it may be placed between the tops of the driving wheels. The number of tubes is 189, with a diameter of 2 3-8 inches, 16 feet long, and a total heating surface of 2018 square feet. The area of fire grate is 28 square feet, the weight of the engine in working order 60 tons.

Making It Plain.

"Once when I was in China," said the long-eared man who didn't know China from terra cotta, though everybody didn't know he didn't, "I saw the authorities cut a Chinaman's queue off."

Inasmuch as the conversation had been on the Chinese and their customs, interest at once centered in this man who had been on the very spot.

"Didn't it break his heart?" inquired a listener, who lived in California.

"Well, no, not that I could discover," responded the long-eared man; "indeed he didn't seem to notice its loss at all, and never referred to it that I ever heard of."

"He must have been a queer Chinaman," insisted the listener. "Probably he was civilized."

"No, he never had been out of China in his life, and had never seen a Christian until he saw me."

"I have known a good many Chinamen in my time," said the Californian thoughtfully, "but I never heard of one like that, and can't account for his strange conduct."

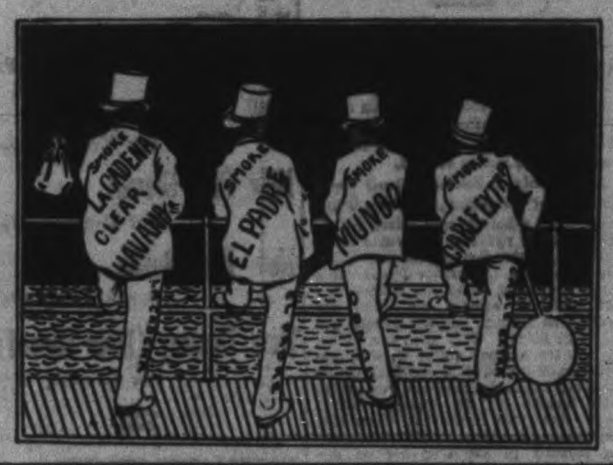
"Perhaps," suggested the long-eared man as he rose to depart, "you might, if I told you that when they cut off his queue, his head accompanied it," and the long-eared man shut the door.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensible for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

The Men You Know.



IF YOU Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering from Lung Troubles, Have Lost Flesh through Illness, Are Threatened with Consumption, Remember that the "D. L. C." Emulsion IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 5.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.
Ar. 12.30 p m		VICTORIA...	Ar. 3.00 p m
12.35		BURNSIDE	2.55
12.40		COLWOOD	2.50
12.45		GORGE	2.45
12.50		SUTHERLAND	2.40
12.55		HILLSIDE	2.35
1.00		QUADRA ST.	2.30
1.05		CEDAR HILL	2.25
1.10		SHAWNIGAN LAKE	2.20
1.20		COBBLE HILL	2.10
1.27		McKINNON'S	2.03
1.34		KOKSILAH	1.56
1.41		DUNCANS	1.49
1.53		NORTH DUNCANS	1.37
2.04		CROFTON	1.26
2.14		OYSTER BAY	1.16
2.30		NANAIMO	1.00
3.00		WELLINGTON	Leave 12.30

NORTH BOUND. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.
Leave 8.00 a m		Leave 2.00 p m
8.05		2.05
8.14		2.14
8.19		2.19
8.24		2.24
8.29		2.29
8.34		2.34
8.44		2.44
8.51		2.51
8.58		2.58
9.11		3.11
9.25		3.25
9.45		3.45
Ar. 10.00 a m		Ar. 4.00 p m

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
E. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 11:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Queen - - - Oct. 31

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Single Fare TO Chicago $31.00.

Return $50.05.

Daily Tourist And Sleeping Cars

G. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class tickets and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route: S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TOWNSEND		
8 00 am	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15	am
10 15 am	Lv	29	...Seattle...	92	Lv	3 00	am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45	pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	8	Lv	8 30	pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1			A		
11 00 pm	Lv	29	...Seattle....	58	Ar	6	pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10	pm
	Lv	45	Kingston...	41	Lv		
3 00 am	Lv	49	Port Gamble.	31	Lv	11 00	am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00	am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv	8 00	am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. 125 Pure, Washington, Portland or

QUICK TIME TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

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VICTORIA, B.C.

DISCUSS THEIR GRIEVANCES

Residents of North Ward Meet in the City Hall Last Evening.

REPRESENTATION ON COMMITTEES

The Speakers Complain of the Mayor's Treatment of Ald. Baker—A Division of the Ward Requested in a Resolution.

The council chamber at the City Hall was comfortably filled last evening by North Ward ratepayers, who assembled to discuss civic matters of interest to their ward and the city.

On motion of some one in the audience Simeon Duck was elected chairman. In explaining the object of the meeting he said that on the programme which had been placed in his hands there was a large number of grievances, many of which were doubtless well-founded. There were other grievances which affected the whole city as well as the North Ward. One of these was the high rate of taxation and another the manner in which the local improvement by-law had been carried out.

Mr. Thos. Haughton was the first speaker. He said the meeting had been called as it was thought there were grievances that could be remedied. He read the following resolution:

"Whereas the North Ward remains unrepresented on four very important committees, viz: the Finance, Park, Sewerage and Electric Light committees; and

"Whereas it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of the said ward, that it should be represented on the said committees; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Mayor be respectfully requested to forthwith appoint an alderman from the North Ward to act on the said committees."

The last member elected for North Ward had not yet been appointed to a single committee, although members elected for South and Centre wards had been placed on committees. Why is it that North Ward is not represented on committees? It certainly is an important ward. It is expected that every ward should be fairly treated. The mayor should not show his littleness by refusing to place an alderman on committees because there is a slight difference between him and that alderman. It was not only a slight to the individual alderman, but it was also a slight to the whole ward. The ratepayers should not say how the mayor should conduct his private affairs, but they should say that the affairs of the city should be conducted in a broadminded way. Six weeks have elapsed since Ald. Baker was elected, and more than that since Ald. Robertson had been elected, but the vacancies on the committees had not yet been filled. The ratepayers of North ward should insist that the ward be acknowledged in the proper way. We speak to the mayor and ask him why his North ward been slighted, in fact insulted?

Mr. Wm. Marchant did not appear as a malcontent, but there seemed to be a well-founded grievance, to discuss which the meeting had been called. The chief magistrate was to blame for this. It was the usual thing for representatives of each ward to be appointed on the committees. If the mayor did not do that, he was to blame. We consider that the best way to manage the civic business is by committees. There were three on each committee, one from each ward. One of the aldermen had had to resign his seat. The ratepayers had re-elected that alderman. We admit that the mayor has a right not to appoint aldermen on the committee, but he would say it was unwise for the mayor to exercise that right. We have said that the men elected are the best to represent us, and I would say to the mayor, do not nullify the rights of those representatives. We know he has a right to do it, but he would say, "Beware, Mr. Mayor." By the reports of the papers it was evident that the council chamber was something little better than a bear garden. At present there were but three aldermen on each committee, and when a committee brought in a report there was a lot of fighting. If there were five aldermen on each committee the matters would be threshed out in private and the dirty linen would be aired. He had been told by a merchant that he had sent a letter to the council which had never been read. Every letter sent to the mayor and aldermen was the property of the whole council and each alderman should see it. He was not in favor of increasing the number of wards, but the wards might be redistributed. He did not think the taxes in the city were too high, but he did think it was a crime that a man should be disfranchised because he did not pay his taxes. It was purely class legislation, giving the rich man the power to run affairs. The streets and roads are in a disgracefully incomplete and dirty condition. In the outskirts of the city they did not get anything worth getting, although the taxes were high enough to do all the work.

Mr. Rookledge said many of the officials appointed by the council did not have any interest in the city. The late sanitary inspector did not have any interest in the city, and he doubted if the present inspector was interested in the city. Other men who do not own property are placed over the heads of men who do. The action of the council raising their own salaries came in for very severe criticism, the speaker branding it as sneaking and dishonest. "If the mayor and aldermen did not do their duty, why not turn them out?"

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. H. West moved the following resolution:

"Whereas the North Ward contains more ratepayers than both the Centre and South Wards, and in point of area is larger than the Centre and South Wards combined by about 400 acres;

"Whereas it is expedient to divide the area, values and population of the city into wards, so that it would conform to the requirements of the Municipal Act, and at the same time render justice to every person and part, as near as may be;

"Resolved, that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria be respectfully requested to take, at the earliest time possible, such steps as will readjust the representation of this city on a fair and equitable basis."

There was no doubt, said Mr. West, that everybody was in accord with the resolution. A short time ago a meeting was held at the Oakland estate and a resolution was passed dealing with some of the grievances. Ald. Belyea at the council said the meeting was a hole in the corner and one that those present had no right to send the resolution to the council. The ratepayers of North ward, he would tell Ald. Belyea, were able and willing to mind their own business. The question asked by the ratepayers of Oakland is, "For what do we pay our taxes?" No deliberative body had the right to treat any one unjustly, and the ratepayers had the right to tell the council when they thought they were being treated unjustly. There are men at the aldermanic board who desired to represent the city in the provincial legislature, but if they did not mend their ways they would be invited to remain at home, both from the council and the legislature.

The motion was seconded by a gentleman in the audience.

Ald. Baker spoke of the attempts made by ex-Ald. Miller and Ald. Bragg to have North ward divided. Both had been unsuccessful. InNorth ward there are 2,669 acres. Centre ward has 363 acres and South ward has 1,894 acres, and besides this there are 49 more real estate owners in North ward than there are in the two other wards. The ward had not been fairly treated. This was because the other two wards combined against it. Since his re-election the mayor had not placed him (Ald. Baker) on any committee. The sewerage committee he thought he should certainly have been placed on, because he had introduced the surface drain by-law. The mayor had said that he (Ald. Baker) had brought disgrace to the council. It was true that he had sold bricks to a contractor, but not at an advanced price. If the mayor was honest he would tell the aldermen who are now interested in contracts with the city to resign. At present his hands were tied behind his back. If he brought up anything of interest to North ward it was immediately voted down. He had told the mayor if he had any hard feelings against him, he might at least appoint some other representative of the ward on the committees. Besides this the mayor had abolished the water and sanitary committees. The mayor certainly had something against North ward.

Mr. G. C. Gerow had no doubt that the ratepayers had a grievance. The mayor and aldermen had told the people of Victoria West that they would have electric light, fire protection and policemen. But it seemed that the policemen were needed in the council chamber. If he was preparing a resolution it would be to ask the mayor to resign immediately.

Ald. Bragg thought the ratepayers should speak out when they had grievances. There were a good many grievances that could not be remedied on account of the municipal act. It was this act that quashed his by-law for the redistribution of wards. "If you are dissatisfied with the mayor, Ald. Baker, Bragg, Belyea, or any else, why, kick them out." He advised the ratepayers to study the municipal act. The mayor at present was centralizing all the power in his own hands and the finance committee. At present the representatives of North ward did not have a voice in the expenditure of the money for surface drains. The mayor should place Ald. Baker back on the committee. The mayor had been pleased to place him (Ald. Bragg) on two of the committees, the pound and the streets and bridges. He was appointed on the committees after the present meeting was called.

Ald. Robertson said when he was on the council board several years ago the mayor and council always agreed, because they conformed with the rules governing them. When he was elected a few weeks ago he found things changed. The mayor picked out what documents he wished to be read and handed them to the clerk. He objected to this and he also objected to aldermen being called to attend special meetings without being notified of the business that was to come up. He was not placed on any committee for several weeks after his election, and then he was placed on the market, Old Folks' Home and cemetery committees. The communications to the mayor and council should be read by the clerk. At present the mayor just reads those that he thinks should be read. A motion to produce the communications was voted down, he and Ald. Baker and Bragg voting for it. The mayor said "their names should be handed down to posterity." What for? Simply for asking for the rights of the ratepayers. The mayor's name should be handed down to posterity. The speaker suggested that the mayor and Ald. Belyea thought a few votes could be obtained with the $30,000 for surface drains, and therefore they were handling that themselves. They now suggested to spend something in Victoria West to gain votes. These votes would be very useful at the next election for the legislature. If the mayor was returned to power he would want an attorney-general and Ald. Belyea could fill the bill. At present the mayor governed the finance committee, and as that committee governed the other committees the mayor was supreme. If the mayor got all the power he asked for at the last session of the legislature there would no longer be need for a board of aldermen. Mayor Beaven is a good, respectable citizen, but he is arbitrary, and the more power he gets the more he wants. That he lacks tact is shown by the fact that he has but one follower left in the legislature. Mayor Beaven was the first mayor who had placed a policeman in the council chamber. A better place for the police would be on the streets guarding the citizens, who were being ordered by footpads to hold up their hands. Some time ago the corporation built a market in an out of the way place and then they had to open up Broad street to show the public where the market was. The property owners on Broad street were taxed for that improvement. If the improvement was any benefit it was a benefit to the whole city, and the whole city should pay for it. The local improvement by-law was not in accordance with justice.

W. Nicholles spoke of the grievances that the residences of Oaklands estate had. The mayor, he said, had suppressed communications sent to the council from the residents of that district.

The Great Quaker.

The exact position of Fox's grave has long since been forgotten, though a modern stone marks its conjectured site. As a memorial that plain slab is amply sufficient; anything more costly one feels would be incongruous. His true monument is the labors, for two centuries, of Quaker men and women; in the figure of Penn carrying through the American continent the fiery cross of complete toleration, in the story of the devoted labors of Elizabeth Fry, and in the echo of the stately eloquence of Bright.

It may be said that Fox's successors were greater than himself, and no doubt they possessed gifts, as they possessed opportunities, which were denied to him; but they could not one of them have done his work. Carlyle could find for him, in all history, but one peer, the philosopher Diogenes. "Great truly was that Tub; a temple from which man's dignity and divinity were scornfully preached abroad; but greater is the Leather Hull, for the same sermon was preached there, and not in scorn, but in love."—Macmillan's Magazine.

Giant Among the Planets.

Our most eminent astronomers do not pretend to give us exact reckonings on the great floating worlds outside of our own solar system, but within that monstrous aggregation everything has been reduced to certainty. The kingpin of this solar system is Jupiter, "mighty Jupiter, the colossal giant of all the sun-kissed worlds." His diameter is about 88,000 of our miles, being about eleven times that of our own globe; the circumference 275,000 miles at the equator, which would give the giant a volume exceeding that of the earth by 1,284 times. Were it possible, says the St. Louis Republic, to bring the earth and Jupiter so close together that the ditsance separating them would be no greater than that which now separates the earth from the moon—about 240,000 miles—what a wondrous sight would be in store for the residents of our little globe. The world of Juniper would appear to us to have a diameter forty times larger than that of our usual mighty attendant, and the surface of his disk would occupy a space greater than that of 1,000 moons. And this giant of planets is removed from the sun by a distance of 496,000,000 miles; has an orbit of more than 1,000,000,000 miles in extent, and makes a circuit of its celestial track once every 4,332 days. Thus it will be seen that a year on Jupiter is equal to eleven years, ten months and seventeen days on our globe. The immensity of the world of Jupiter and its orbit may be approximately measured by this comparison: In order to complete its orbit in the time given above it must speed around the sun with a velocity of 700,000 miles a day, or a little more than eight miles per second.

Invalids should remember that the causes of sick and nervous headaches may be promptly removed by taking Ayer's Pills. These pills speedly correct irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use.

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The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

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FEMALE ELK.

Three Hunters Smartly Fined for Killing This Kind of Game.

Nanaimo, Oct. 28.—J. McGregor, J. Graham and F. Parks were successful in locating the band of elk as reported by the Alberni mail carrier. They had gone about forty miles from Nanaimo when the saw seven elk. To creep up to them was not so easily accomplished; but the hunters were so eager that they did not think of the law restricting the killing of cows, and so blazed away and shot three, two of which turned out to be cows, the other a fine bull. Information was given to the police, and yesterday the three hunters had to appear before Magistrate Planta, who fined them $25 and $8 costs each. The two cows were confiscated and sold by auction. Next time the trio go after elk they will take care the sex of the game is covered by the law.

The A. O. U. W. held their anniversary in the opera house last night. It was a huge success.

Another ladder belonging to the new aerial truck has given way, and the Ladies' Aid will refuse to pay for the machine until it gives satisfaction.

The fire department turned out hurriedly last evening to answer a call from the vicinity of the crescent. They were promptly on the scene, but it took some time to put out the blaze among some old boxes there.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The Workingmen and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The regular meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held last evening, the president in the chair, and a full attendance of delegates. The following communications were read and ordered to be filed:

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23, 1893.

Mr. A. Dutton.

Dear Sir and Bro.—Yours of the 22nd to hand and contents noted; in reply I beg to state that our Council deferred taking action in the matter of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Bill. At our last meeting a committee was appointed to interview Mr. Gray upon his arrival in our city with a view of getting more information upon the subject. Mr. Gray has made arrangements to be present at the next meeting of our Council to lay the matter fully before the members. The Council recommended the unions affiliated to take no action in the matter of filling up blanks until such times as they (the Council) decides upon the proper course to take.

Our Council feels very sore at the idea of labor being so completely ignored in the forming of the department, but I think the general feeling is that if there is any benefit to be derived from the bill to take advantage of the same. I might say that the committee appointed by the Council to bring in a report recommended the Council to take the same action as taken by your body, but on consideration it was deemed advisable to defer taking action until Mr. Gray had had an opportunity to be present at our meeting. I remain, yours fraternally,

GEO. GAGEN.

Nanaimo, B. C., Oct. 25, 1893.

A. H. Dutton, Secretary Victoria T. & L. C.

Dear sir and Bro.—Your letter duly to hand and in regards to the Labor Bureau I may say that no definate action has taken place in that line yet with this exception. While we consider the injustice that has been done us by not having one of our own representatives on the Bureau, still we think it advisable to wait until a delegate from each Union comes down to meet Col. Baker himself, (which he has promised us about the 4th of November) then we can tackle him right and left and see what he has done and what he will do, that is all we have done so far. Now at our last meeting the following resolution was passed and copies of the same ordered sent to all the Trades Councils in the Province and I hope it meets with your favor.

Whereas, the Nanaimo T. & L. Council strongly condemns the action of the Caledonia Socity in employing Chinese on their grounds as their is a surplus of white labor out of work in our city at the present time who would have been only too glad to obtain such employment;

Therefore be it resolved that this Council strongly condemns such action as being unpatriotic and unfair to our own race.

State of trade, dull. Hoping to remain yours fraternally,

W. JONES,
Secretary.

A communication was read from A. B. Gray, commissioner of the labor bureau, asking the council to meet the head of the department. It was decided that the council, with delegates from the other provincial councils meet Col. Baker on the evening of Nov. 4th.

Routine business having been disposed of the meeting adjourned.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE CLUB.

Directors Offer Premises for the Club on Liberal Terms.

The directors of the board of trade building association are assisting the Merchants' Exchange club committee, and it is probable that the club will be opened very shortly. They had a joint meeting a few days ago, and the directors agreed to let the club have the premises on liberal terms. F. Elworthy, secretary, has forwarded the following circular to members of the club:

At a meeting of subscribers held on Friday, the 13th instant, the provisional committee made their report on the cost of furnishing and operating the club, in which it was recommended that the entrance fee after that date should be $10 instead of $5, and that as something better in the way of accommodation than was originally contemplated appeared to be desired by many members, together with a wider range of information in the Merchants' Exchange, the monthly subscriptions from all members should be $1 per month instead of 50 cents. The meeting unanimously adopted the report of the provisional committee, feeling sure that no subscriber not present would object to pay $1 per month for the privileges which are now intended to be afforded. The directors of the Board of Trade Building Association have offered the premises required on very liberal terms, and arrangements are being made to open the club about the 7th proximo. Subscribers are therefore requested to pay forthwith to the secretary $7 each, viz.: $5 for entrance fee and $2 subscription for November and December. Any subscriber neglecting to make payment on or before November 7th next will be liable for the $10 entrance fee instead of $5. By order of the committee.

HOPE ABANDONED.

Braden and Clarke Have Undoubtedly Perished in the Chilcotin.

Vancouver, Oct. 28.—Another soap works is to be built here.

A. F. Cotton's provincial government survey party have arrived from Port Neville.

Hon. G. E. Foster arrived last night. Mr. Angers stayed to inspect the Agassiz experimental farm; he will arrive today. The board of trade will have a conference with them and there will be a public meeting to-night.

The plant of the defunct Telegram Printing Company was taken to Nanaimo yesterday, where W. J. Gallagher, the late manager, is going to start a morning paper, known as the Telegram, identical in many respects with its deceased Vancouver relative.

Stanley Smith, who went in search of Braden and Clarke, lost last summer in the Chilcotin country, has returned. The only trace of the missing men was a hat which he found, but it has not yet been identified. Braden and Clarke have undoubtedly perished.

The steamer Coquitlam leaves this evening for Port Townsend. The U. S. government demanded money of the boatsmen, and rather than pay money the Union Steamship company decided to give up the vessel, pending the decision of the court of appeal.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CORBETT UNREASONABLE.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—Corbett's demand for a guarantee of $10,000 from the Olympic club, in the event of their failure to bring off a contest between him and Mitchell, has aroused no end of criticism hostile to the reputation of the champion. Secretary Ross of the Olympic club said yesterday it was out of the question for the club to even enter upon such a proposal. Any club consenting to such a proposition would be sure to lose money, for it would then be to the interest of the champion to have himself arrested, or at all events to have the fight stopped in some way. Mitchell's demands were very reasonable and sportsmanlike, and they were like those of a man who desired a meeting. The club, the secretary said, would have no difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements with Mitchell, as the Englishman desired to be remunerated only for the actual outlay in case the meeting should be prevented. This was only fair and honorable, and the club would have readily have made such an arrangement even had the demand not been made.

FOOTBALL.

SEVERAL GAMES.

The increased popularity of both Rugby and association football is shown by the number of teams that take the field every Saturday. This afternoon three games are being played, viz: The Navy vs. Victoria (association); Victoria seniors vs. juniors (Rugby); Victoria College vs. Cathedral (Rugby).

Athletic Trophies.

There is a display of cups and medals in the window of C. E. Jones' drug store on Government street hard to beat. They are the property of Archie Macnaughton, the home player of the Victoria lacrosse club, and were won by him during the years that he took an active part in amateur athletic sports in different parts of Canada. There are 62 medals and four cups, which, however, do not compose the whole of Mr. Macnaughton's winnings. Most of the medals are very handsome ones, and represent the championship of Canada for different years in lacrosse, hockey, snowshoeing and sprinting. One of the cups was won five years in succession. A Northwest rebellion medal is among the collection, and in the centre is one of the lockets presented by the citizens of Victoria to the lacrosse team. It is doubtful if any two amateur athletes in Canada could with their combined collections equal this one.

At Russell & McDonald's,

134 Douglas street, boots, shoes and rubbers.

Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Johnson.

A writer on the subject of great men at school says of Sir Isaac Newton that he was inattentive to his studies, a trait which marks many other celebrities, though we have known less clever boys afflicted in the same manner. He maintained his position as last boy in the class till a kick administered by the boy above him, appears to have stimulated his energies and roused him to action. After fighting and defeating his enemy, he still further revenged himself by working his way above him, till he finally reached the top of his class. He took part in none of his school-fellows' games, but devoted his play hours to the construction of mechanical toys. The frequent appearance of comets at this time caused much alarm among the country people, and was the cause of bringing many prophets into eminence, till they were discovered to be caused by young Newton's habit of flying his kite with a paper lantern tied to the tail.

Of the great philosopher Samuel Johnson, the writer observes that the doctor was chiefly remarkable in his school days for his laziness and a habit of putting off disagreeable tasks for an indefinite period. His extraordinary memory enabled him to easily perform his tasks when once fairly started. He greatly enjoyed being carried into school every morning by three of his school fellows, and in return for the distinction thus accorded him often helped them very materially with their lessons. He cared little for the usual games, but invented a winter pastime, which always gave him great delight when he could indulge in it. This was to go upon the ice in his bare feet, with a rope fastened to his waist, and be dragged about at a high rate of speed by a hilarious group of school-fellows.

A Case of Tumble.

The coach was being driven up a steep mountain road, and one side of the cliff ran straight down for a hundred feet. A youth seated on the back seat next to a loquacious damsel of a certain age was in a state of misery. The one being he loved most in the world was in the front with his hated rival and nothing could dispel his gloom.

"Oh, Mr. Foster," tittered the young woman next to him, breaking in upon his meditation, "suppose the coach should upset or I should fall out—would you try to save me?"

"Why, of course," was the reply; "certainly—to be sure."

"Would you really?" she asked. "Now tell me exactly how."

"Oh—I—eh—" began the young man, intent upon other things. "Why, I—"

"Oh, Mr. Foster," sighed the fair one. "You don't know really what you'd do."

"Well," he answered, thoroughly aroused, "if you doubt me, why, I'll show you just what."

"How can you show me?" she whispered. "Can you truly give me some proof?"

"Yes," he returned. "All you have to do is to proceed to tumble out—and I'll prove the rest to everybody's satisfaction."—Harper's Bazaar.

THE CHURCHES.

Services To-Morrow in the City—Who Are to Officiate.

Rev. D. McRae, of St. Paul's is confined to his bed from an attack of la grippe. Dr. Lang, of the city, will conduct the services in St. Paul's to-morrow.

Methodist church, Victoria West. Rev. Geo. H. Morden, pastor. Services 11 a.m., J. Sherk; 7 p.m., the pastor. Evening subject: "A Dumb Witness Utters Telling Evidence."

Esquimalt, 10:30 a.m., Rev. Geo. H. Morden.

Central Presbyterian church, Rev. P. McF. Macleod will preach. Morning subject: "Born from Above." Evening subject: "The Golden Rule as Applied to Commerce."

James Bay Methodist church. Special revival services will be commenced to-morrow in which the pastor, Rev. E. Robson, will be assisted by Mrs Robson, of New Westminster, who will take a prominent part in the service of song. The services to-morrow will consist of prayer meeting, 9:30 a.m.; sermon and testimonies, 11 a.m.; meeting for young people, 3:45 p.m.; addresses by the pastor and Mrs. D. Robson at 7 p.m., followed by enquiry meeting. Solos by Mrs. Robson both morning and evening. Seats free; all made welcome.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach in the morning in the Reformed Episcopal church for Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, who is ill.

Centennial Methodist church, Rev. J. Hall, pastor. Morning, "Three Great Qualities in Christian Character." Evening, "The Syrophenician Woman."

Calvary Baptist church—Morning theme: "An Unreasonable Location." Evening: "The True Source of Happiness." Preaching by the pastor.

Metropolitan Methodist church—Services by the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A. Morning subject: "Working and Eating." Evening, "The Model Boy Leaving Home." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. All welcome.

Rev. W. H. Cornett, of Spokane, a native of Lansdowne, Ontario, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church tomorrow at both services. Mr. Cornett is a graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Queen's University, Kingston.

Rev. J. M. Douglass, of Brandon, Man., will preach in First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning. The pastor will preach at night. His subject will be Mathew II. 28. 30. Mr. Brown will sing after the sermon: "Will You not Come to Him Now?"

Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D. D., will deliver an address to men at the Y.M.C.A. rooms to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Herbert Kent will sing, and all men will receive a cordial welcome.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Lyall, of Port Townsend, is at the Oriental.

Rev. J. H. Cornett, of Spokane, is registered at the Victoria.

M. C. Ellis, manufacturing jewler of Toronto, is at the Driard.

Henry Drumm and S. Carmody, of Tacoma, are at the Driard.

Joseph Tasse, of Tasse, Wood & Co., Montreal, is at the Driard.

E. C. Thompson and J. M. Stevens, of St. Stephen, N. B., are at the Driard.

J. O. and J. N. Kendall, of Vancouver, registered at the Oriental yesterday.

William Byers, a member of Far West Lodge, K. of P., is dangerously ill.

Thos. Carson left this morning for Woodstock, Ont., on account of the serious illness of his mother.

A. W. Woods, formerly of the Victoria Printing Co., is now business manager of the Toronto Times, a weekly publication.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, conquers scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism and all other blood diseases. Hood's and only Hood's.

DIED.

McLEOD—On the 28th inst., of consumption, Alexander McLeod, a native of Greenock, Scotland, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 3:30 p.m. from his late residence corner of Fort and Wharf street. Friends are invited to attend.

BIRTH.

SHORE—On the 22nd inst., at 138 Chatham street, the wife of Sidney Shore of a daughter.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by Langley & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—H. Welsh, J. W. Crawford, R. Taylor, C. Kosche, F. Stubbs, G. Robinson, C. Green, W. Barker, J. Bowd, H. Chapman, R. Collister, J. A. Thomson, J. O. Kendall, G. L. Sidy, Capt. Cates, H. H. Baker, John W. Stephens, E. W. Thompson, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Miss B. Foster, J. Tassel, C. H. Spencer, M. C. Ellis, J. Stewart, Mrs. Barker, J. W. Kendall, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Wilmot, D. G. Smith, J. Hack, T. E. Benjamin, A. H. Crane.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—H. Drumon, J. Brown, Mrs. C. Medont and daughter, C. Loudon, W. Woods, H. Fort, A. Harlow, H. Reeves, M. Vanderlil, N. L. Mercier, Rev. W. H. Cornett, W. F. McGowan, F. D. Watson, W. R. Gourley, Dr. Lyall, H. Smyth and wife, S. Eagle, Mrs. Mitchell, J. Brown, Mrs. Calder, Miss W. Carson, H. Robertson, J. A. Gabrel, L. Snow and wife, E. Hartway.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Fook Lung, Hang Wah Hing, Care of H. B. Co., Order H. B., Order E. W. & Co., Order T. McN., Order S. S., Order X. B., Tong Lee, Kum Fook Yuen, care of H. M. Brandeu, Agnerd, J. T. Orr, Weller Bros., L. Gosnell, stcin, Hang Wo Hing Kee, Order H. C., J. Johnson, S. H. E. Co., J. Piercy & Co., Wm. Agnerd, J. T. Orr, Weller Bros., L. Gosnell, A. E. Mills, J. S. Chamberlain, Brackman & K., McMillan Bros., S. Leiser, Lenz & L., Colbert & W., J. Hardy, J. Anderson, Poodle Dog Hotel, Ramsay Bros., R. McDonald, W. G. McKenzie, Watson & G., Dom. Exp. Co.

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